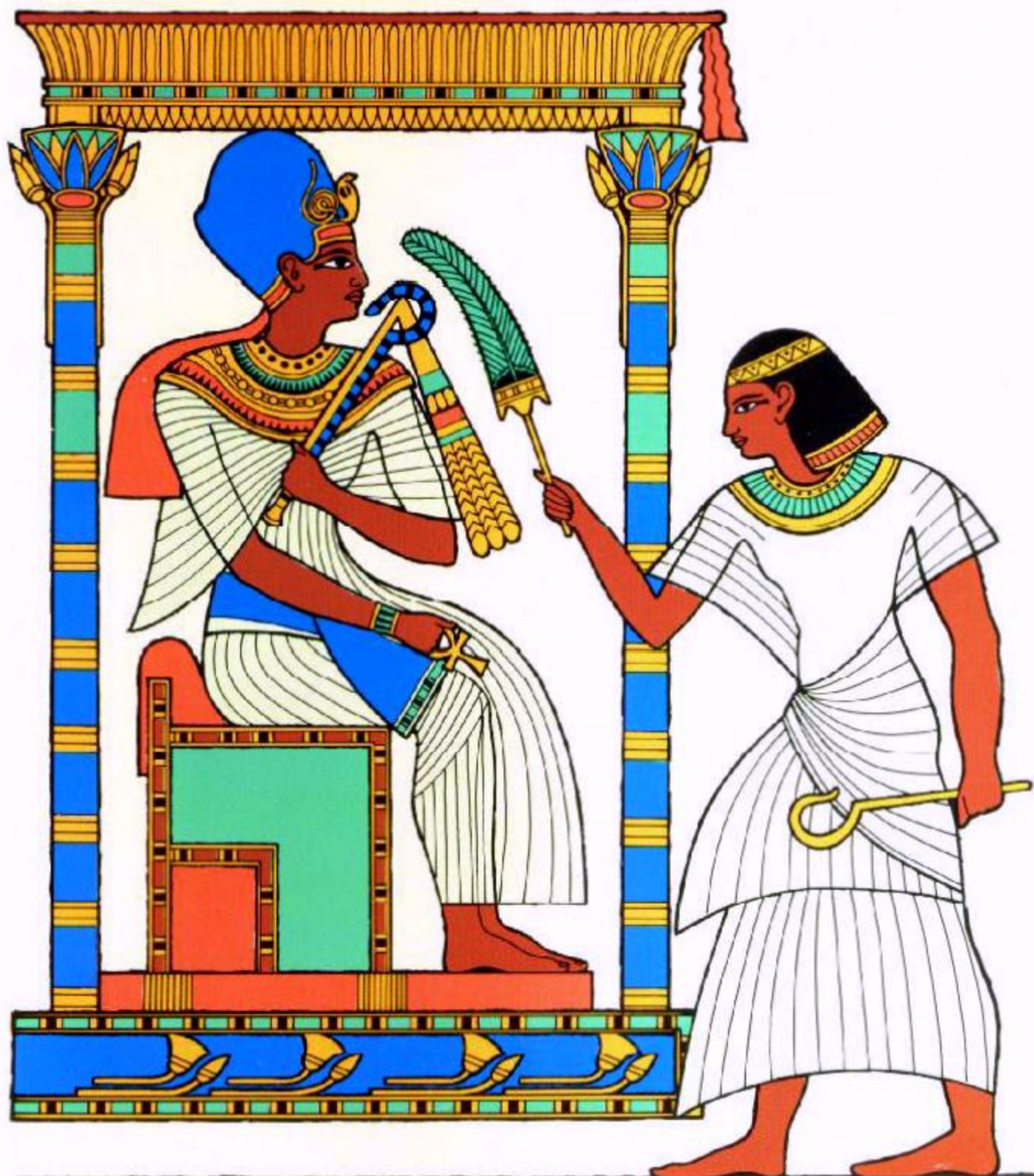


ED SIBBETT, JR.

Ancient Egyptian Design

COLORING BOOK





Introduction

The pictures in this book are artist's renderings based on actual ancient Egyptian wall paintings, sculpture and everyday objects discovered in tombs and temples. Most of them are from the shrines and tombs at Thebes (modern Luxor) on the Nile which were unearthed in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by European explorers and archeologists.

During the New Kingdom period, from the XVIIIth to the XXth Dynasties (c. 1567–1085 B.C.), there was a great upsurge in temple and tomb construction and decoration. These designs all date from that era. They give us glimpses of the religious and daily life of the ancient Egyptians, from solemn worship, funeral scenes and occasions of state to lively feasts, hunts and touching family portraits. They also show that these ancient Egyptian craftsmen and artists had a deep appreciation of stylized design and decoration, filling empty spaces on even the simplest objects with arrangements of flowers and animals. Animal and plant figures also had religious meaning and were connected with certain gods or natural forces such as the sun, moon or water.

The ancient Egyptian artists made their own colors from the raw materials around them and therefore worked in a limited number of shades. The colors most often used in wall paintings and sculptures are black, blue, brown, green, grey, red, white, yellow and pink. Strict rules often applied to the use of a particular color for a particular purpose. For example, men's skin was usually colored red while women's was yellow. You may try to copy the ancient Egyptians by following the authentically colored pictures on the covers of this book. Or you can use your own imagination to create new and pleasing color combinations. In either case, you will end up with beautiful hand-colored examples of some of ancient Egypt's finest art.

Glossary

AMUN-RE. God of the state of Egypt and of the sun.

BUTO. Cobra-goddess of Lower Egypt; associated with the Nile and the sun.

HAPI. God of the Nile with both male and female features.

HATHOR. Lioness-headed goddess of love, music and dance.

HORUS. Falcon-headed god of youth and the sun; son of Isis and Osiris and father of the line of Pharaohs.

ISIS. Wife of Osiris; goddess of magic and household skills.

NEKHBET. Vulture-goddess of Upper Egypt; mother of the sun-god.

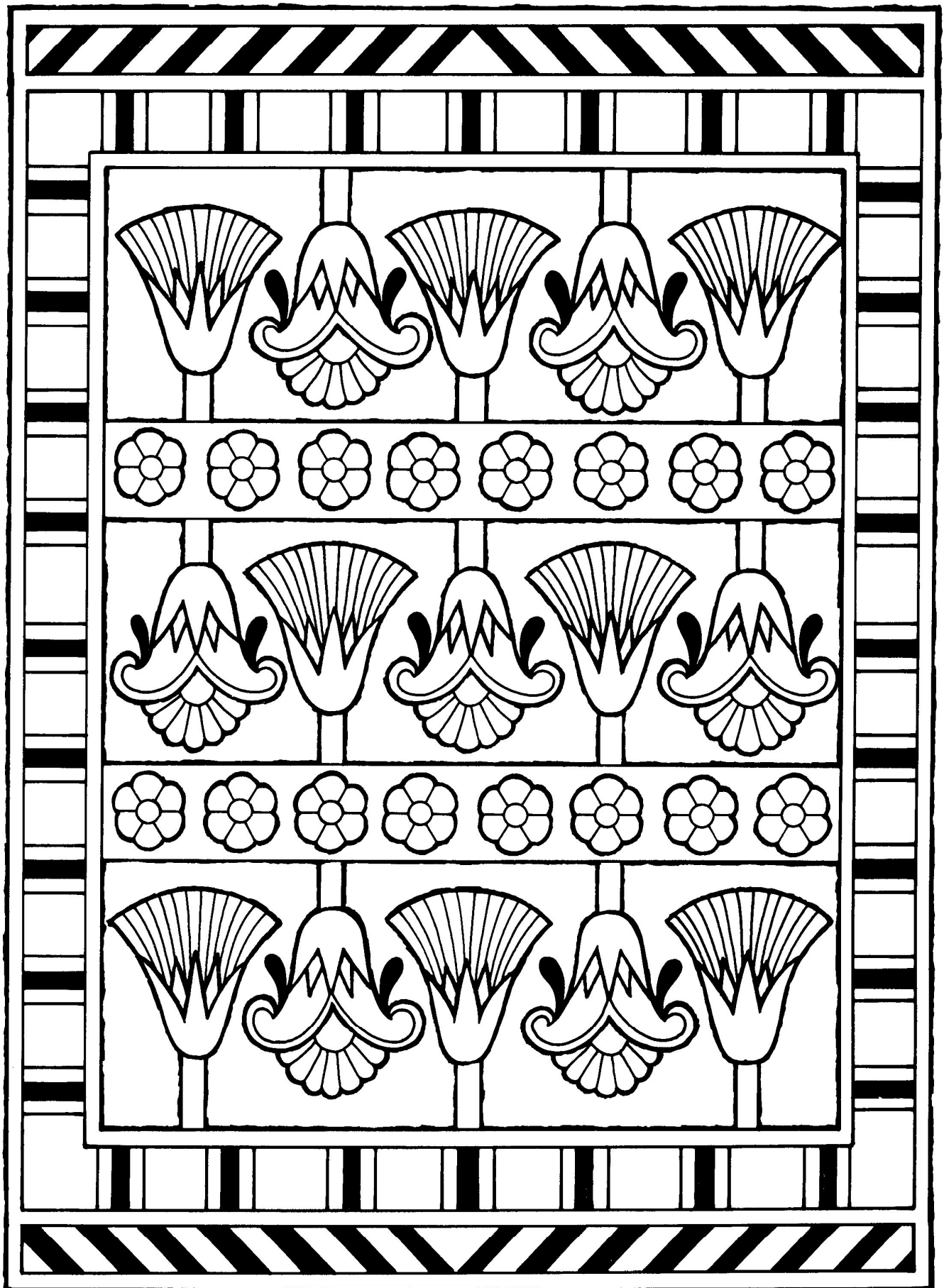
OSIRIS. God of the afterlife and protector of kings.

PTAH-SEKER-ASAR. A form of Osiris.

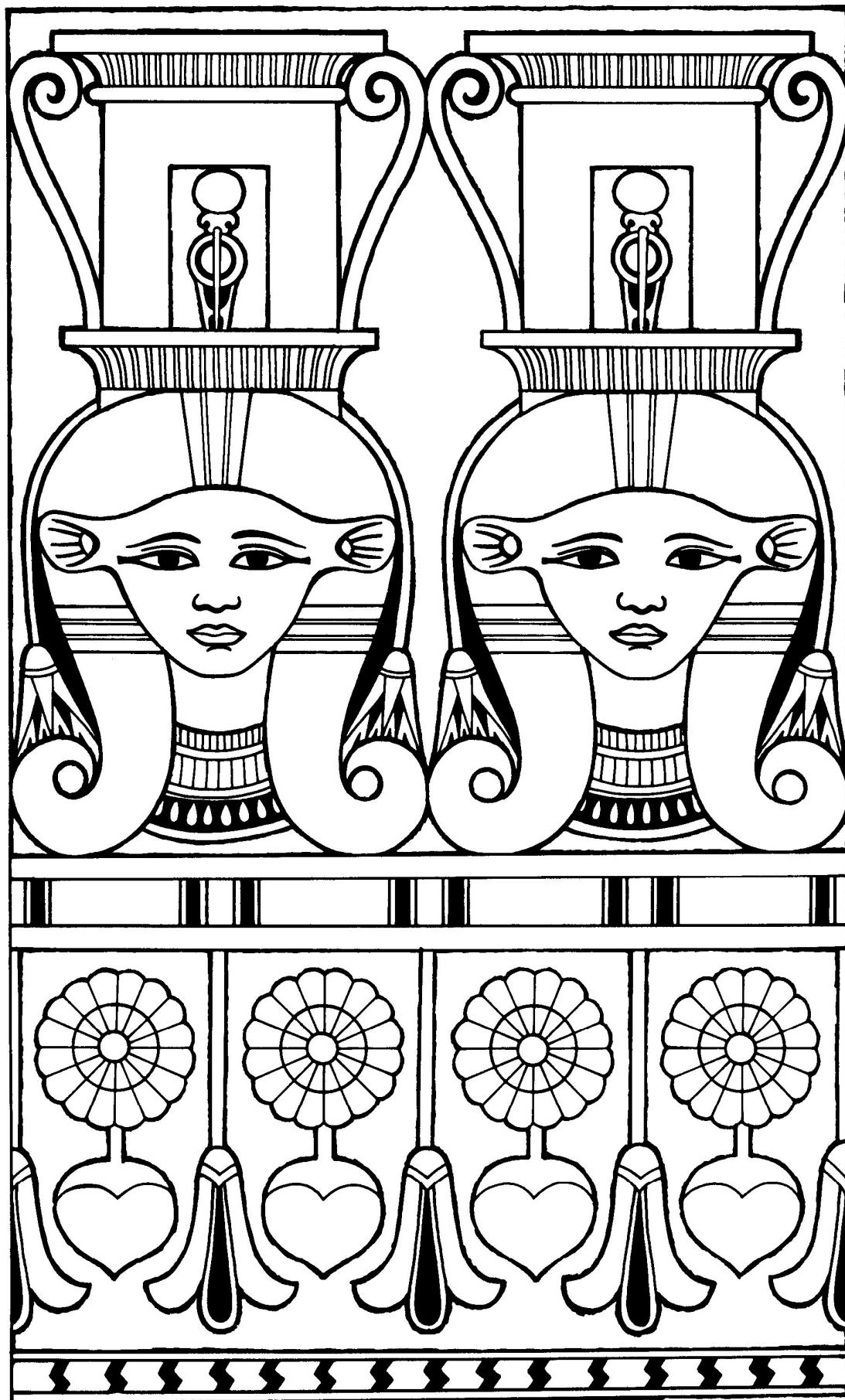
SCARAB. Divine beetle considered to be a form of the sun-god and symbol of creation.



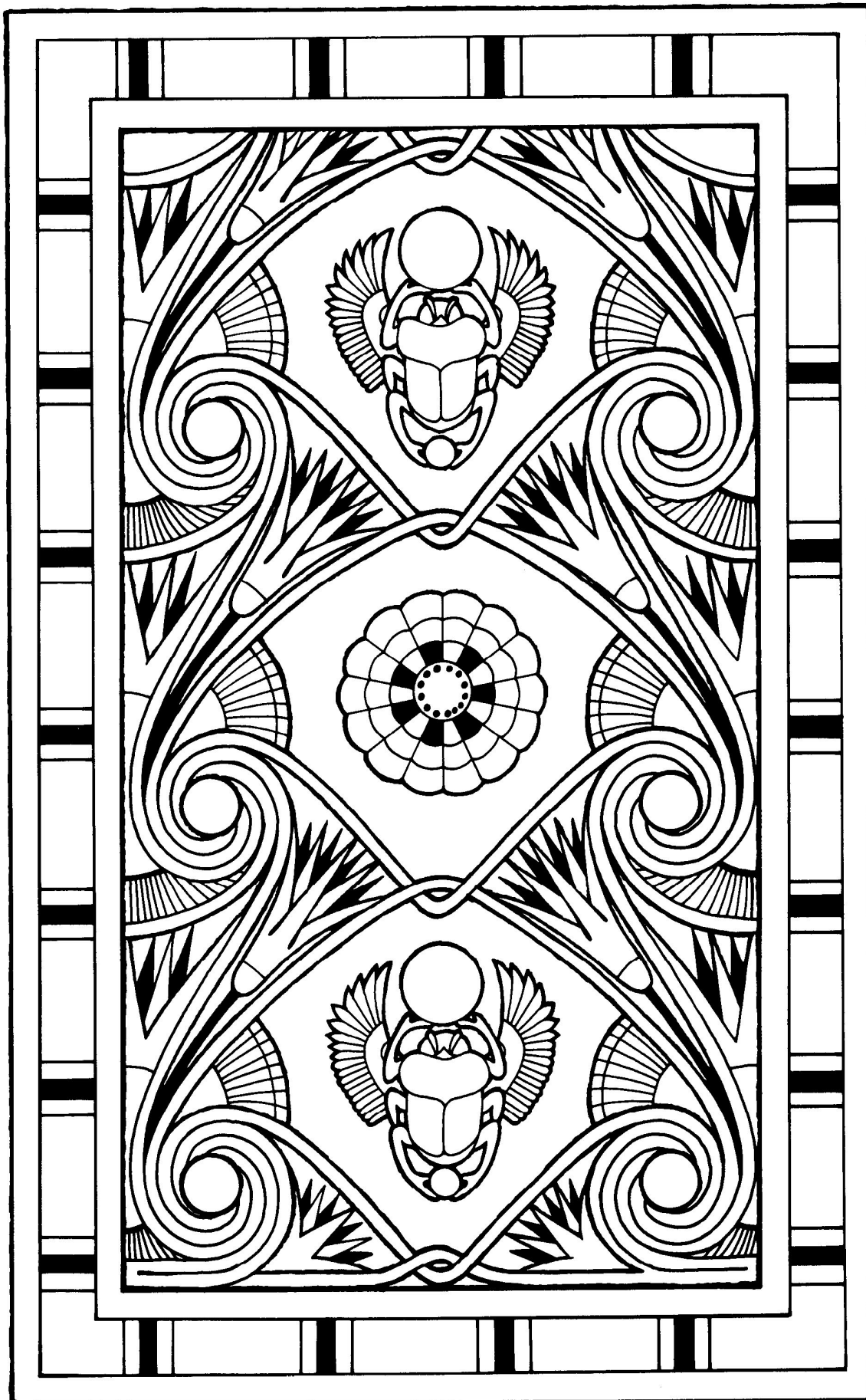
1. Female lute player. Mural from tomb of Qenamun. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



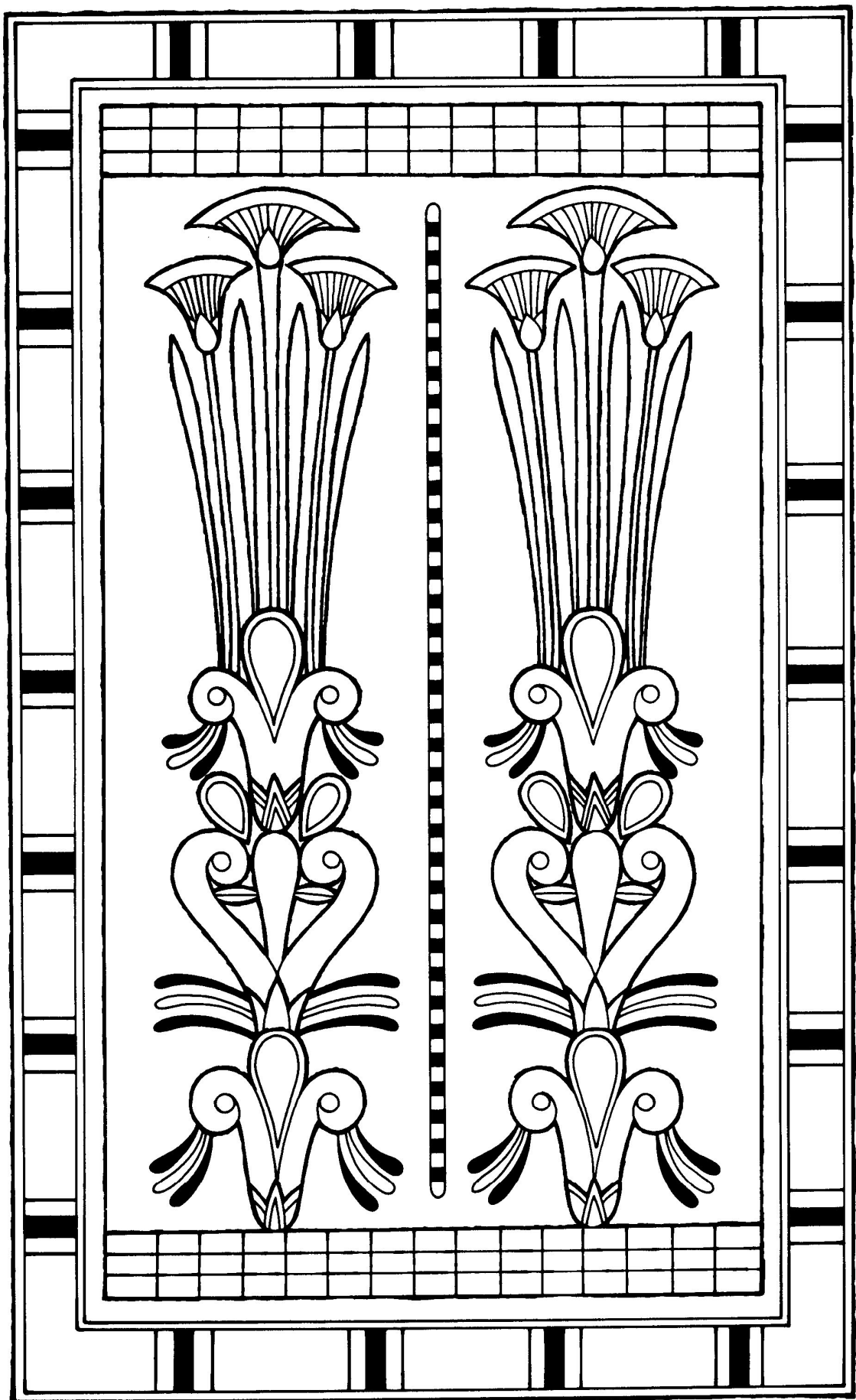
2. Lotus and papyrus flowers. Painted tomb ceiling. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



3. Hathor-head designs. Painted tomb ceiling. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



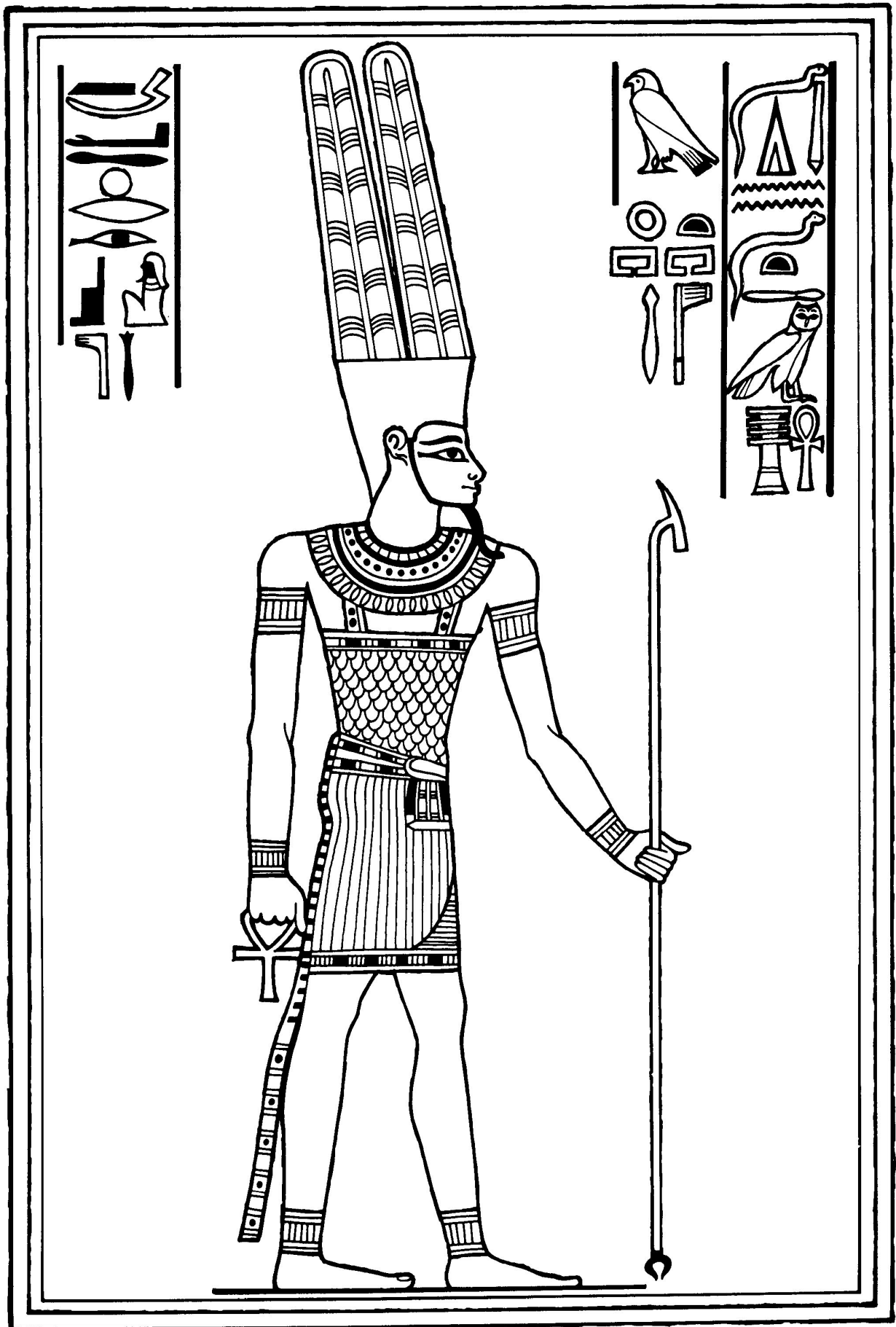
4. Winged scarabs holding sun-disks and lotuses. Painted tomb ceiling.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



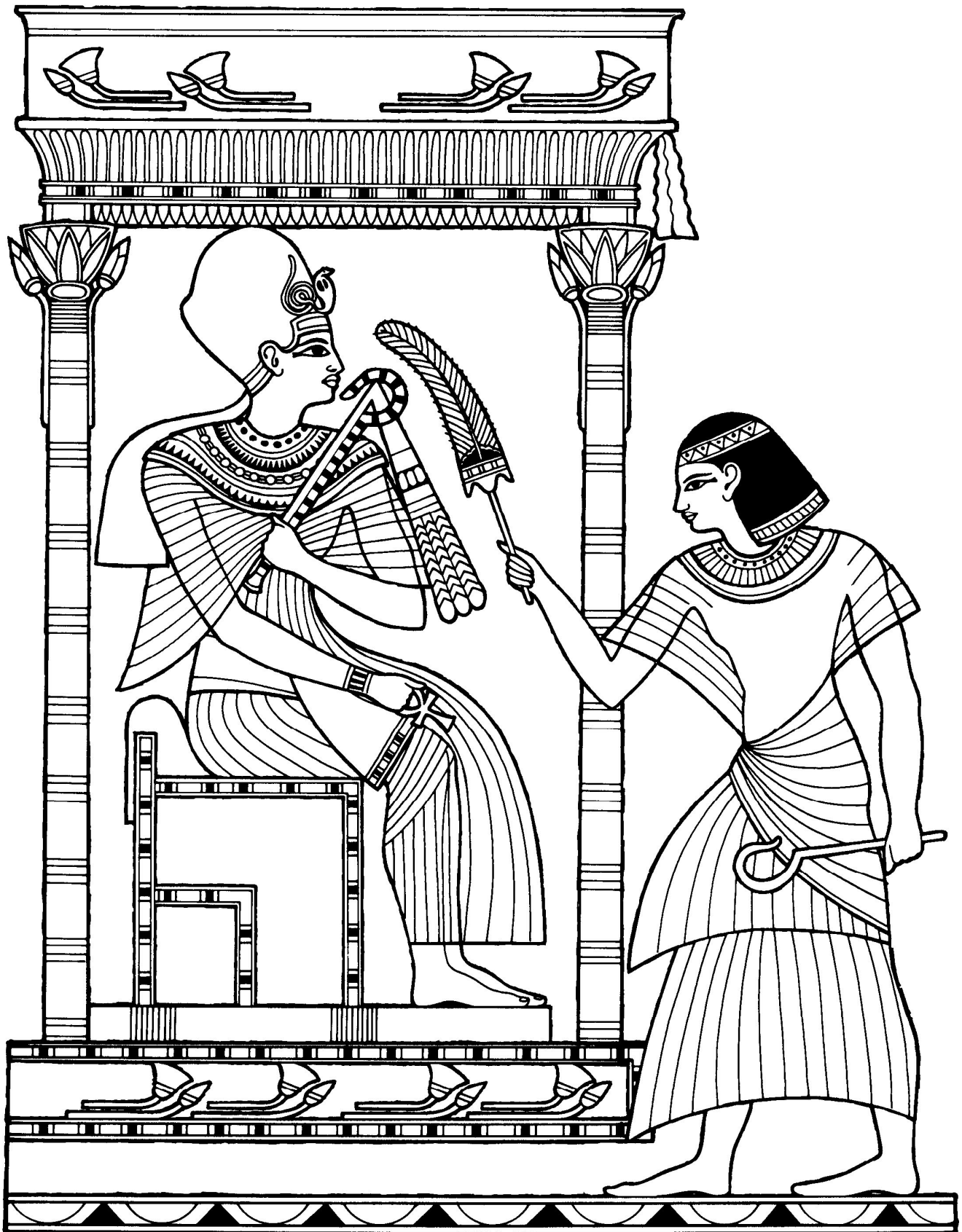
5. Papyrus flowers. Painted tomb ceiling. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



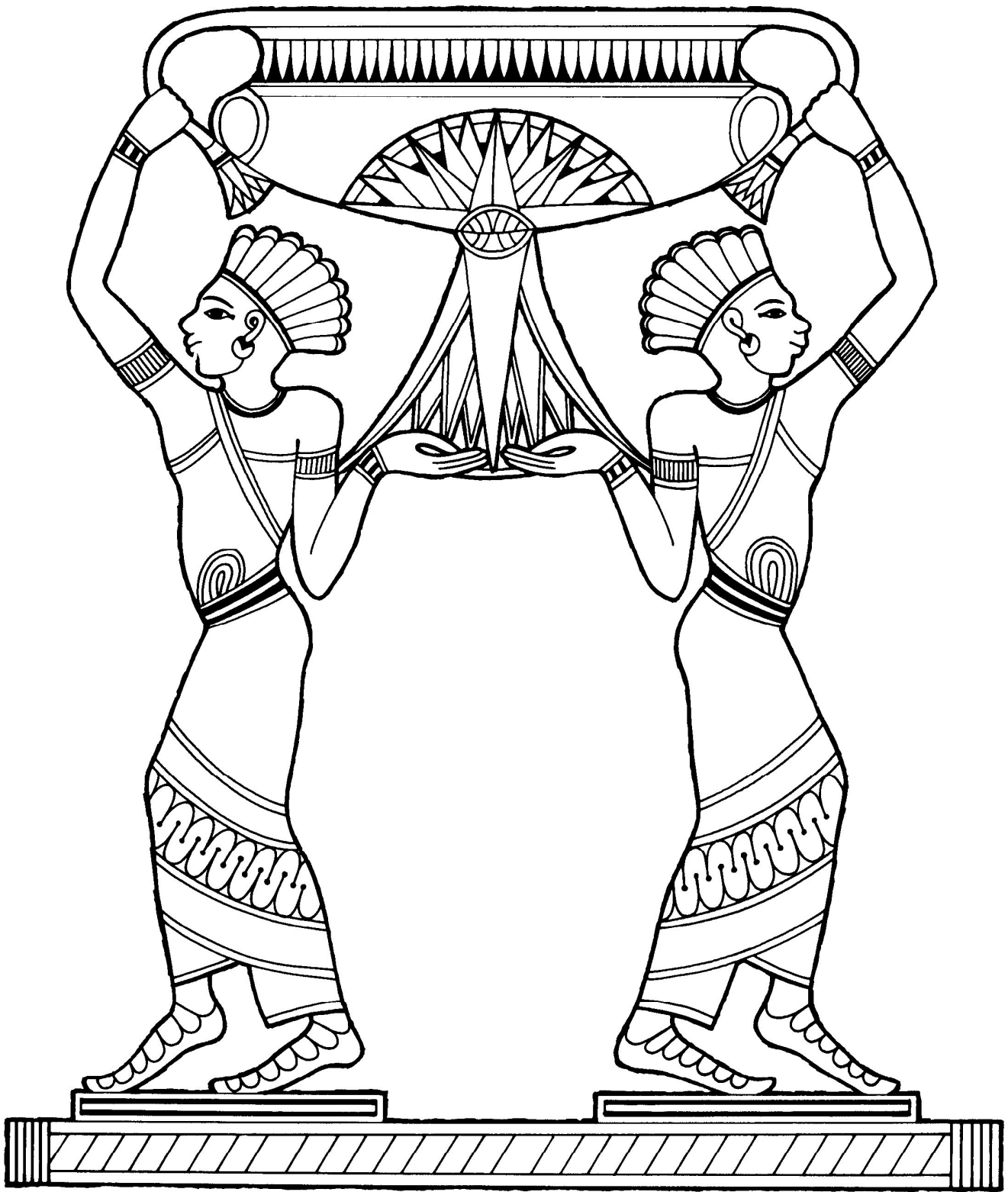
6. Isis protecting Ptah-Seker-Asar. Mural from tomb of Ramses IV. Thebes. XXth Dynasty.



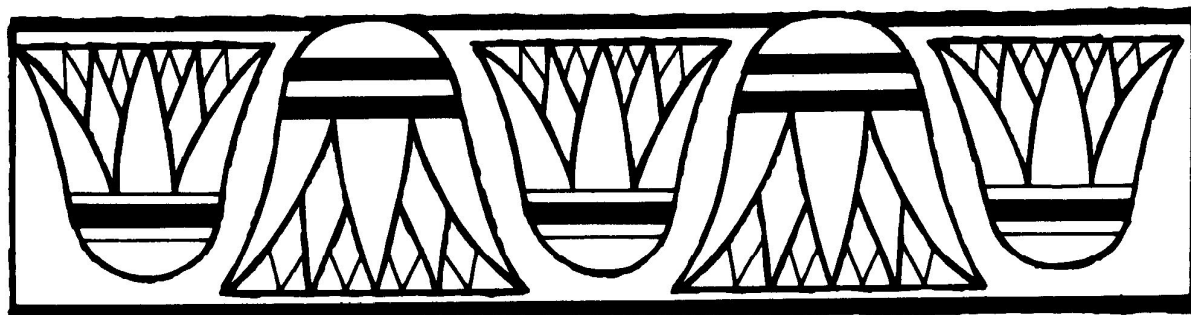
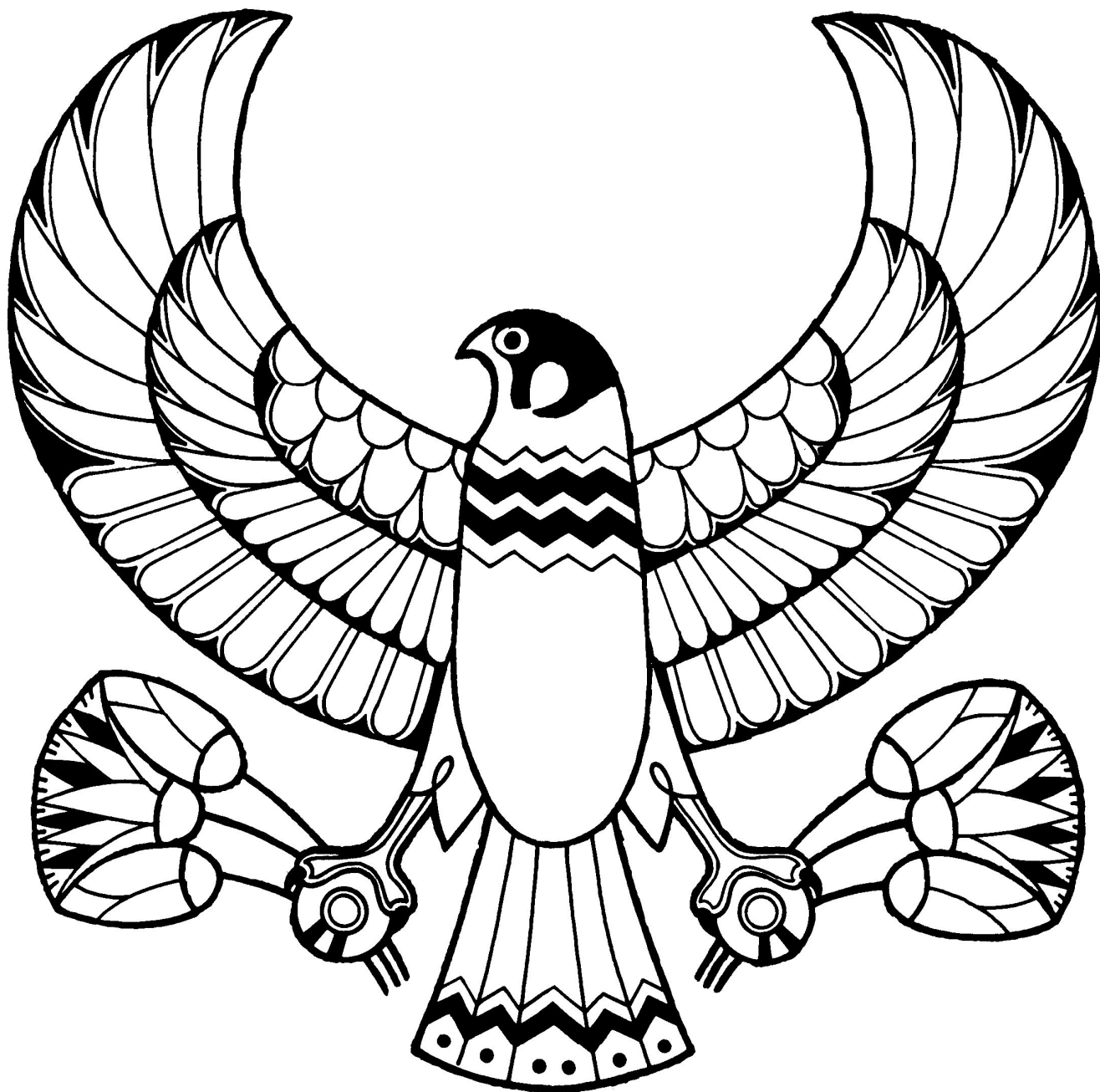
7. Amun-Re. From a papyrus painting. XVIIIth Dynasty.



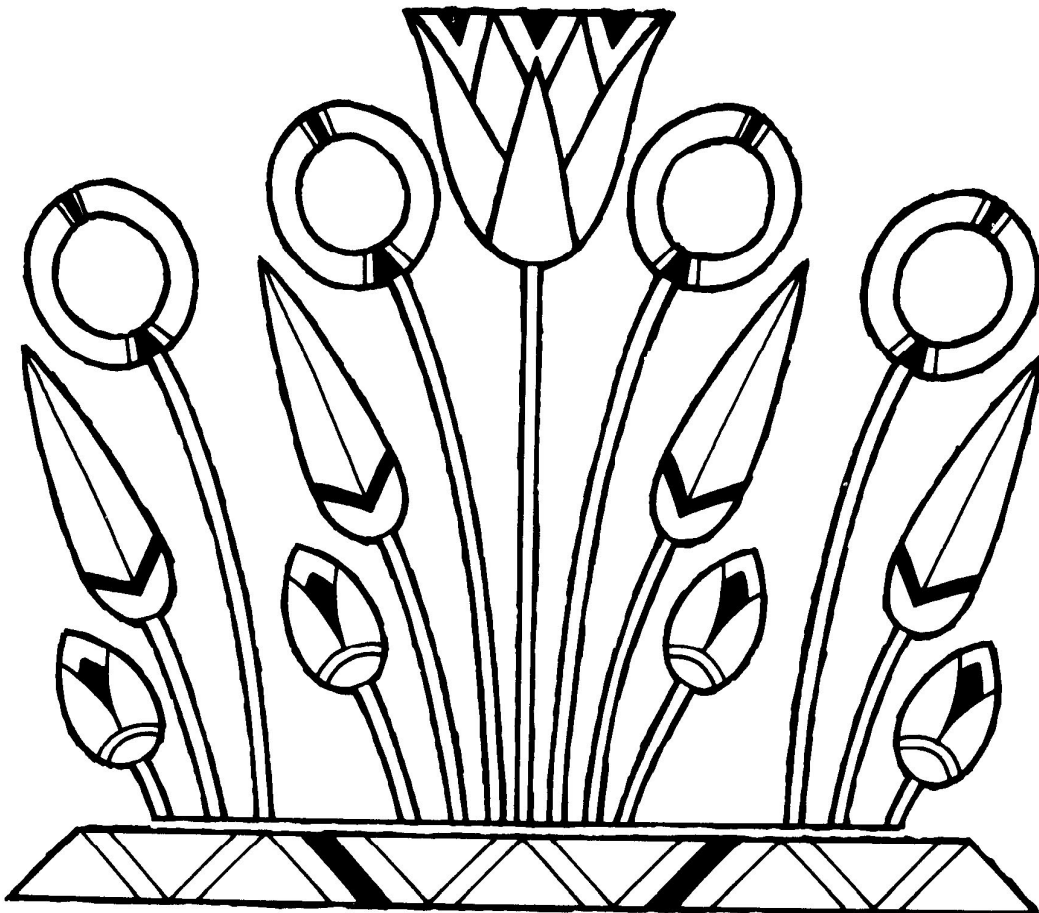
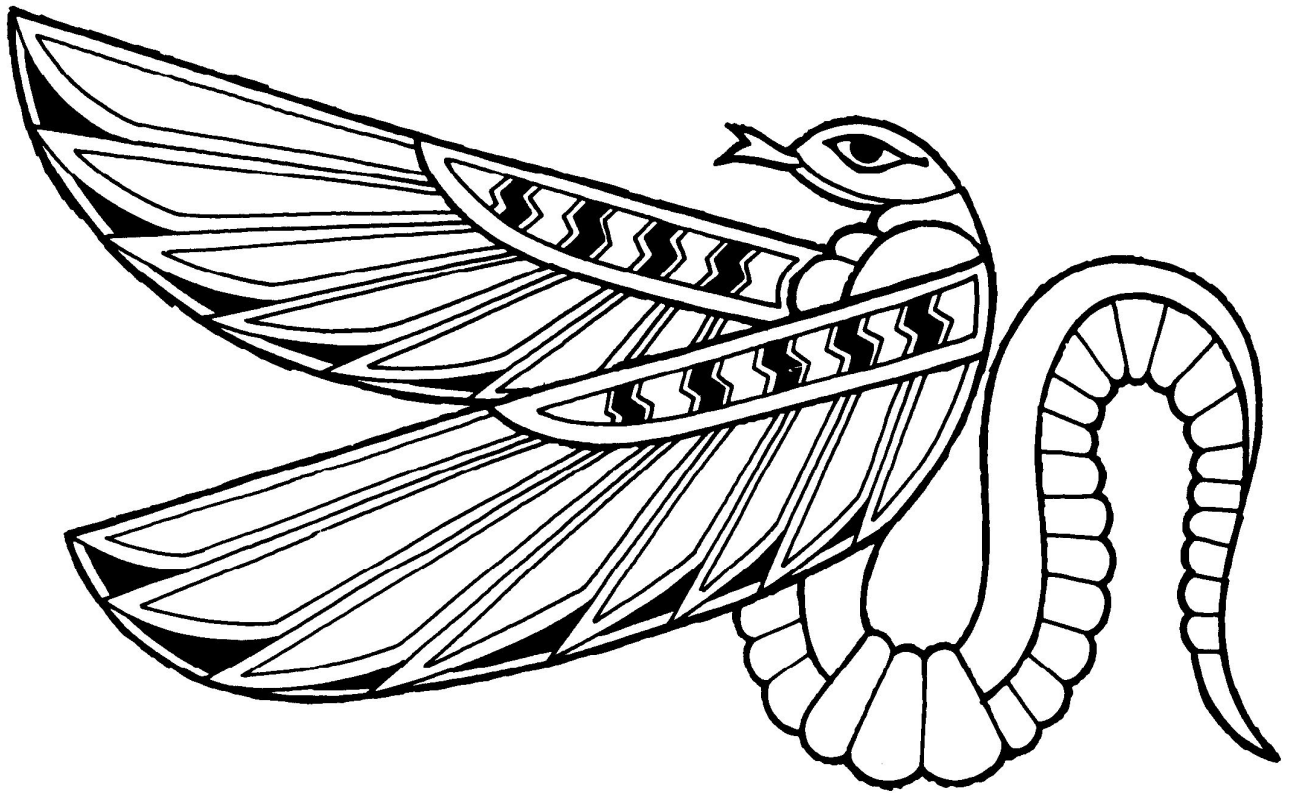
8. Tutankhamun (seated) receiving Huy, governor of Ethiopia. Mural from tomb of Tutankhamun. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



9. Enameled gold bowl supported by figures of two barbarians. XXth Dynasty.



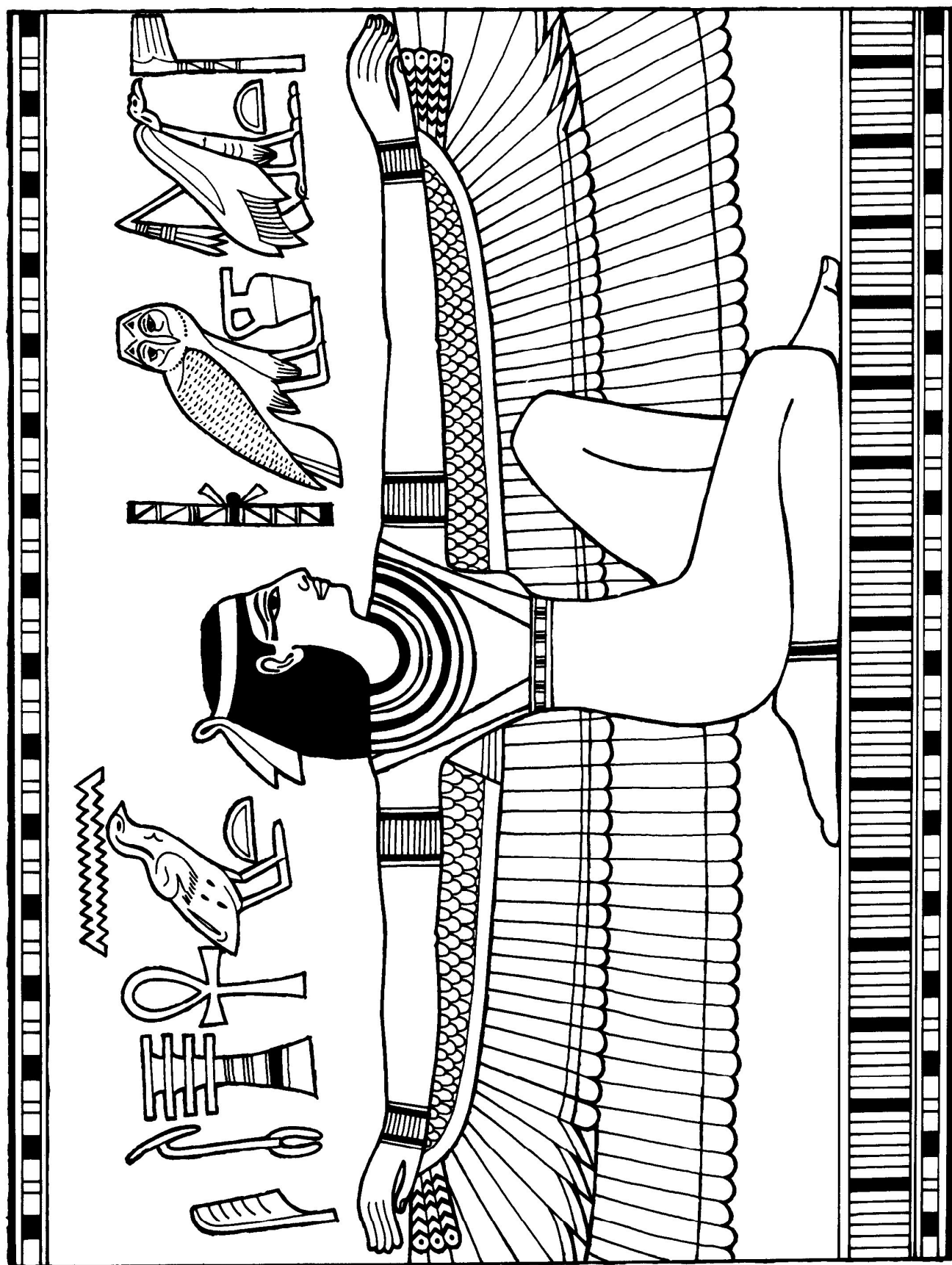
10. (Above) Falcon holding lotuses. Necklace design. XVIIIth Dynasty.
(Below) Stylized lotuses.



11. (Above) Buto, the cobra-goddess. Mural from tomb of Amun-kherkhopsh. Thebes. XXth Dynasty. (Below) Stylized lotuses.



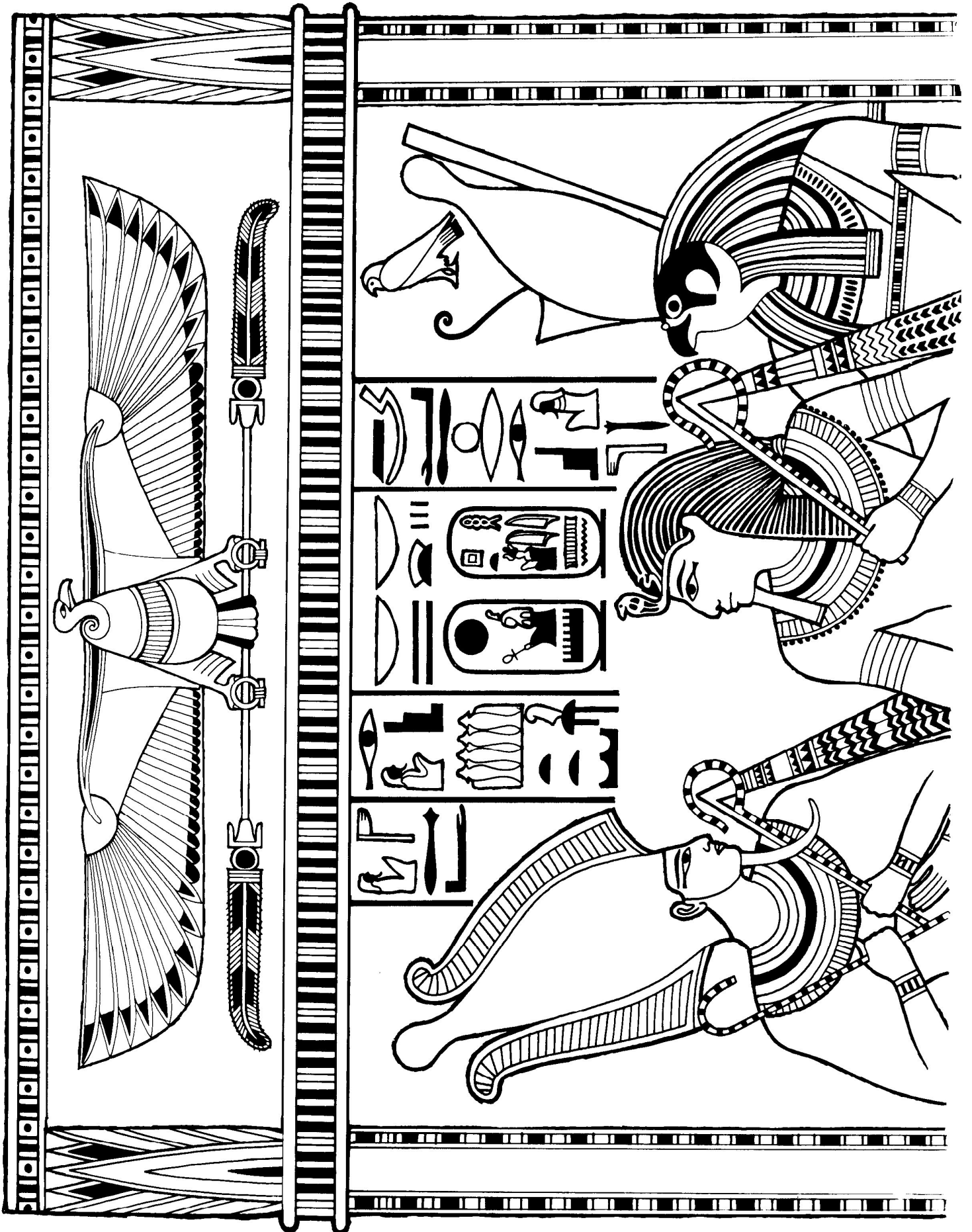
12. Two women eating fruit, one smelling lotus, at banquet. Mural from tomb of Nakht, scribe and astronomer. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.

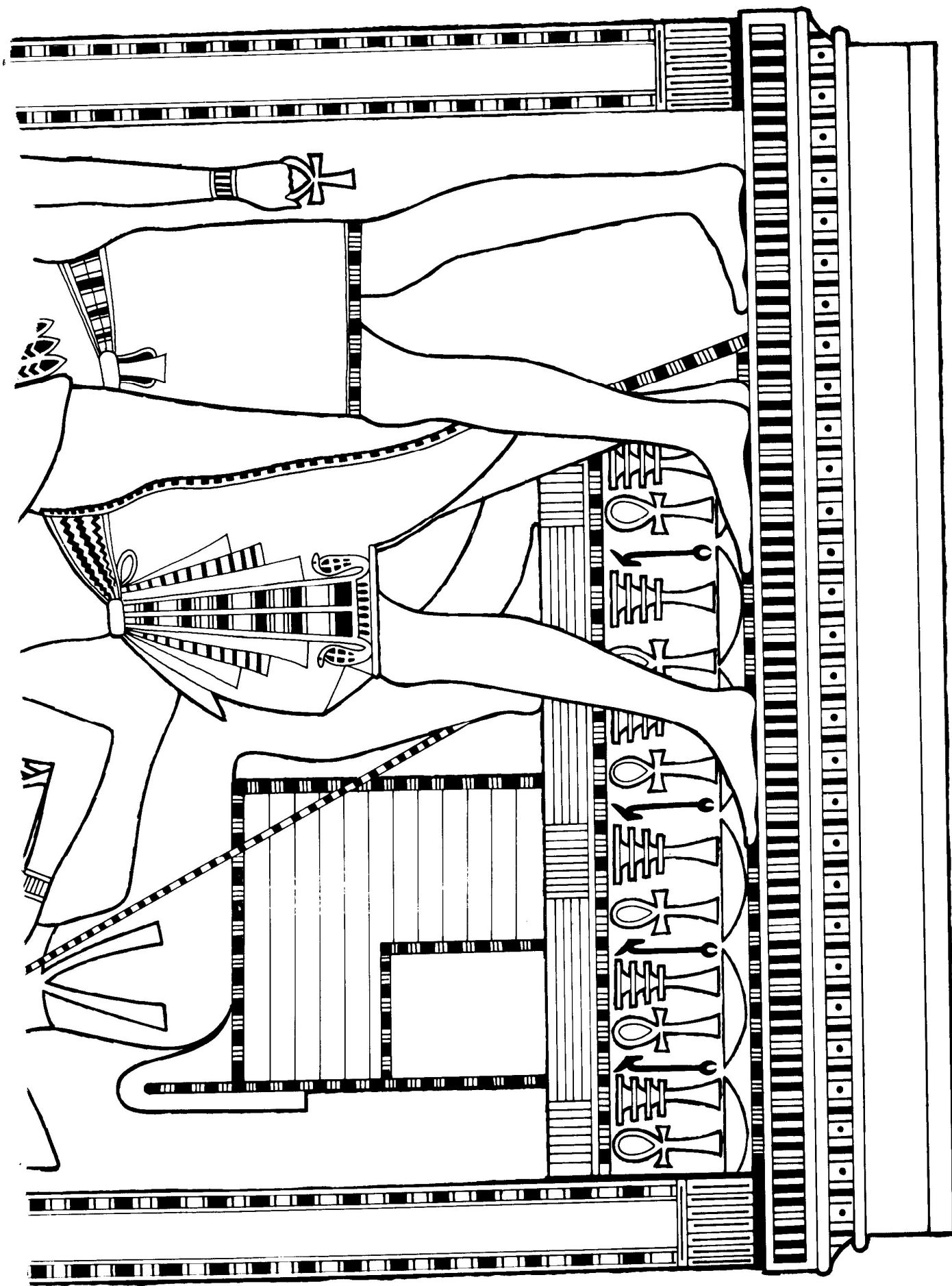


13. Isis in protective gesture. Mural from tomb of Seti I. Thebes. XIXth Dynasty.

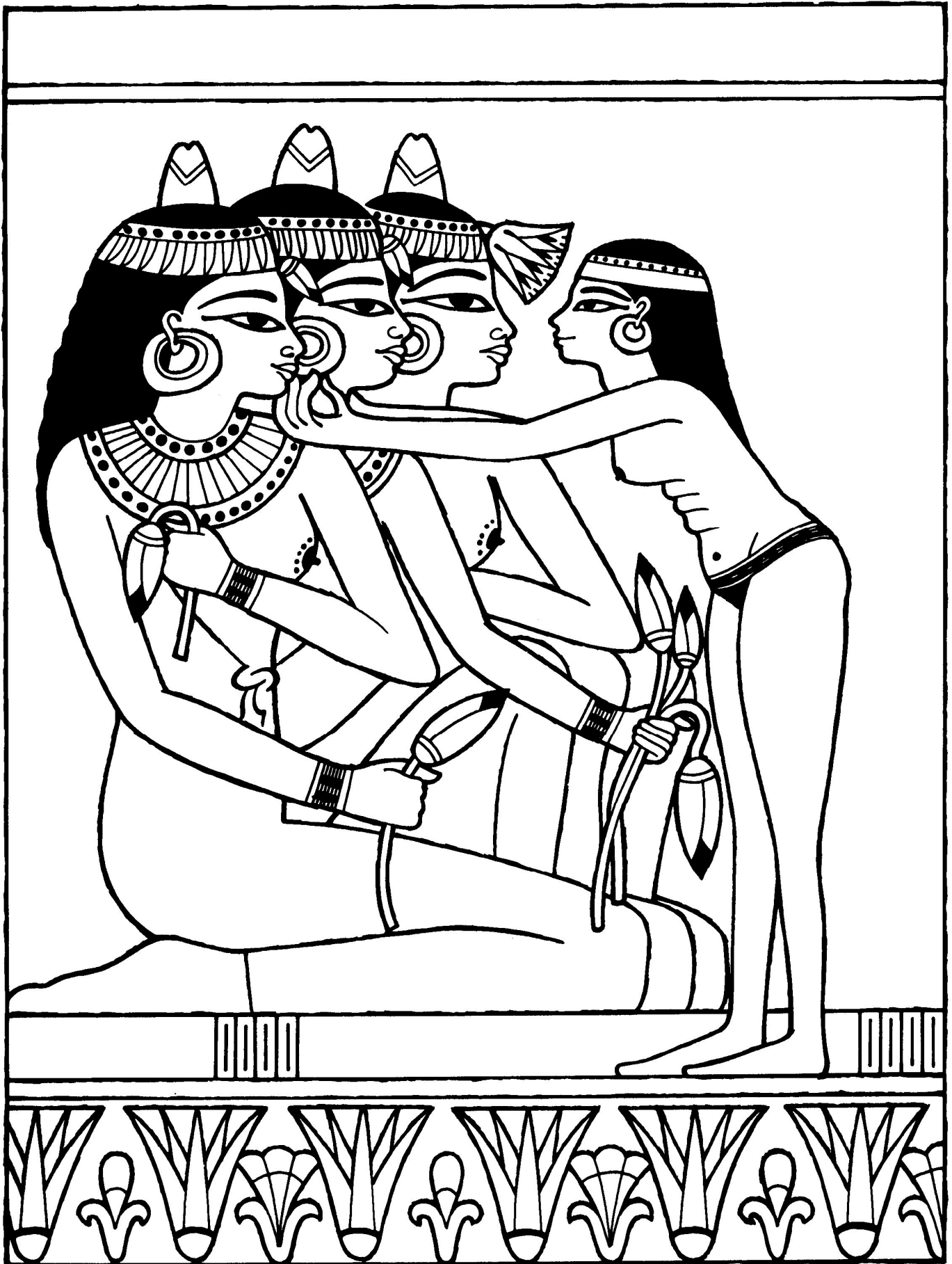


14. Female musicians playing (from left to right) double flute, lute and harp.
Mural from tomb of Nakht. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.

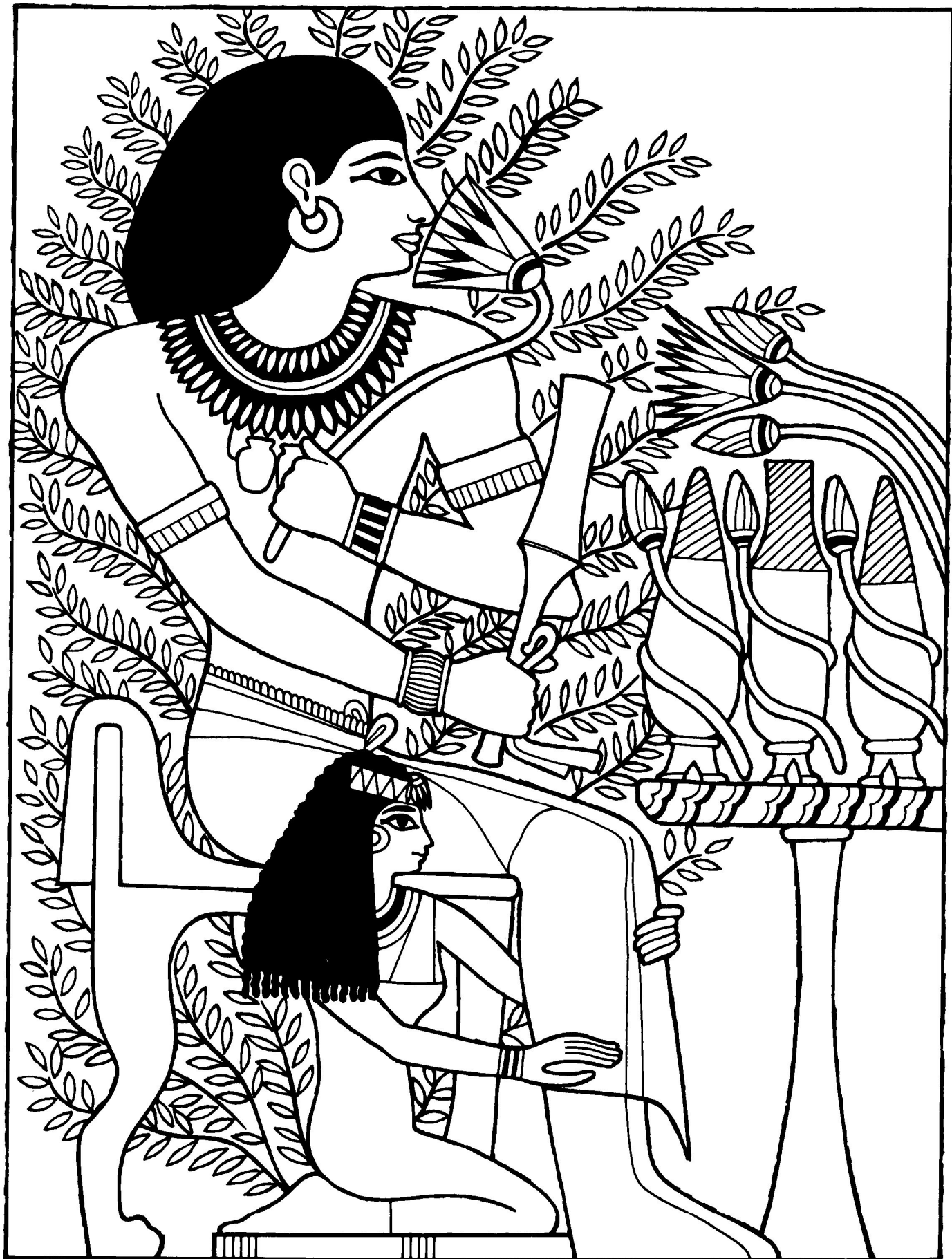




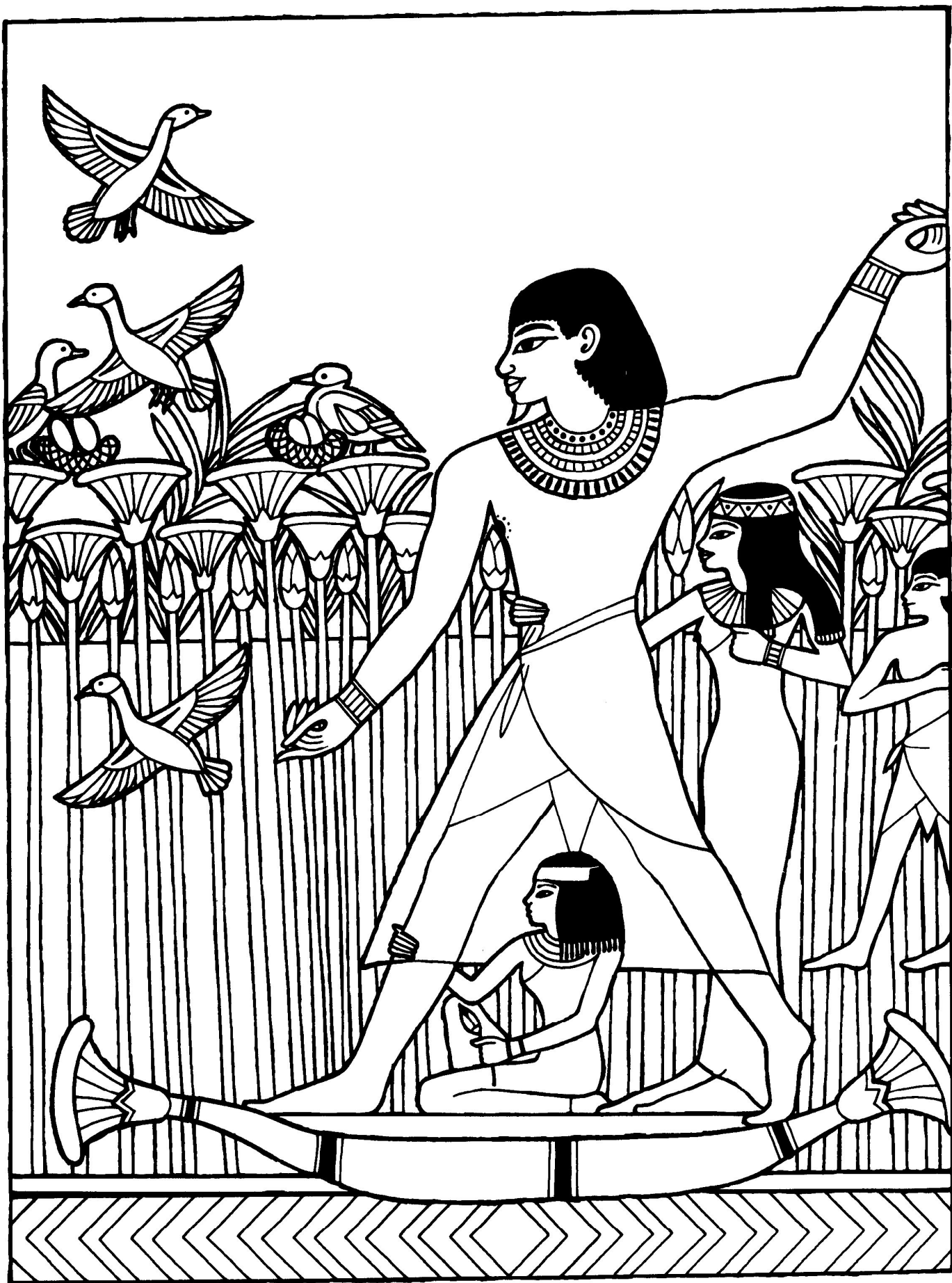
15. Pharaoh (center) seeking protection from seated Osiris and Horus.
Mural from tomb of Seti I. Thebes. XIXth Dynasty.



16. Female guests and servant at banquet. Mural from tomb of Nakht.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



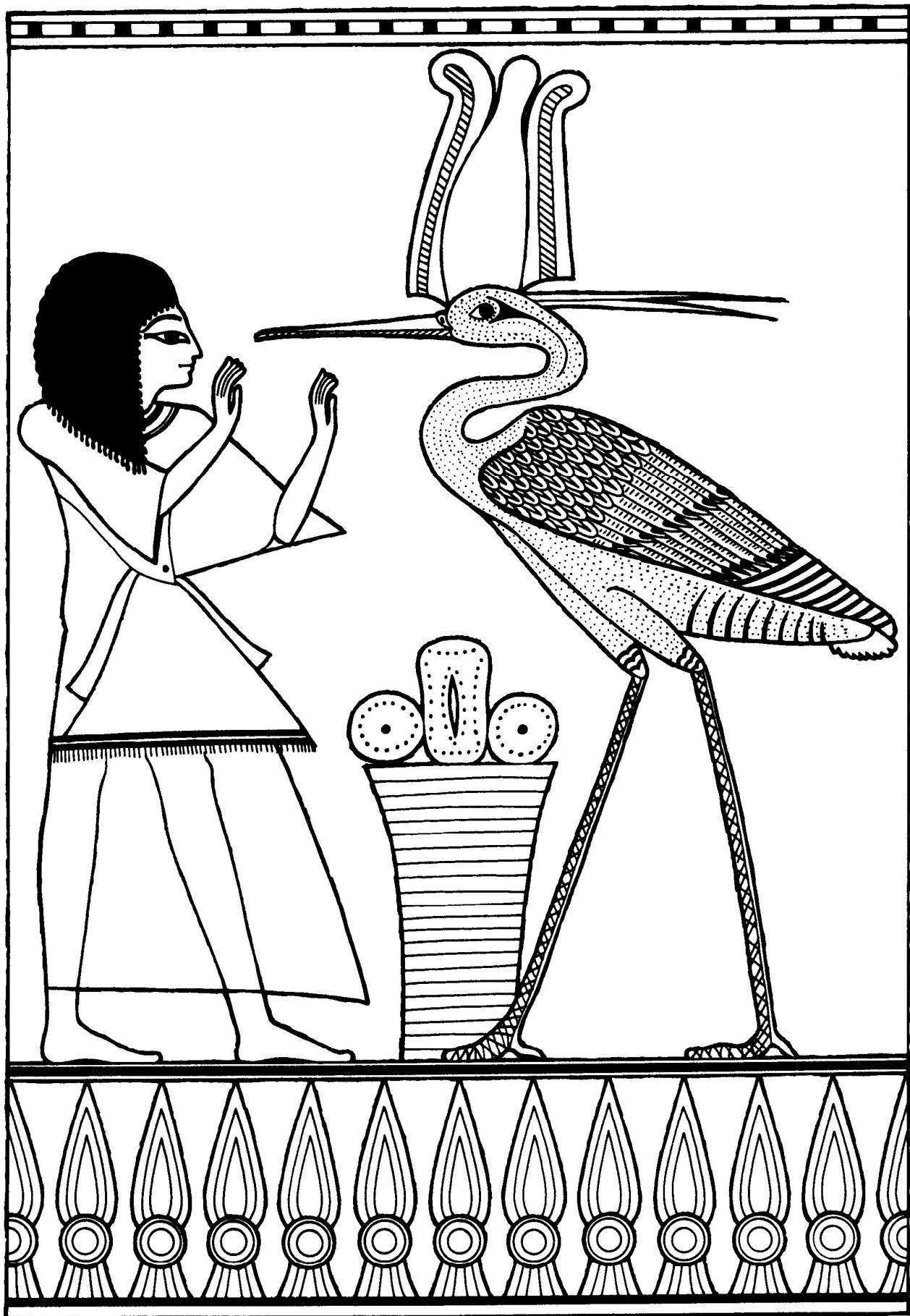
17. Sennofer, royal gardener, with his sister Merit. Mural from tomb of Sennofer. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



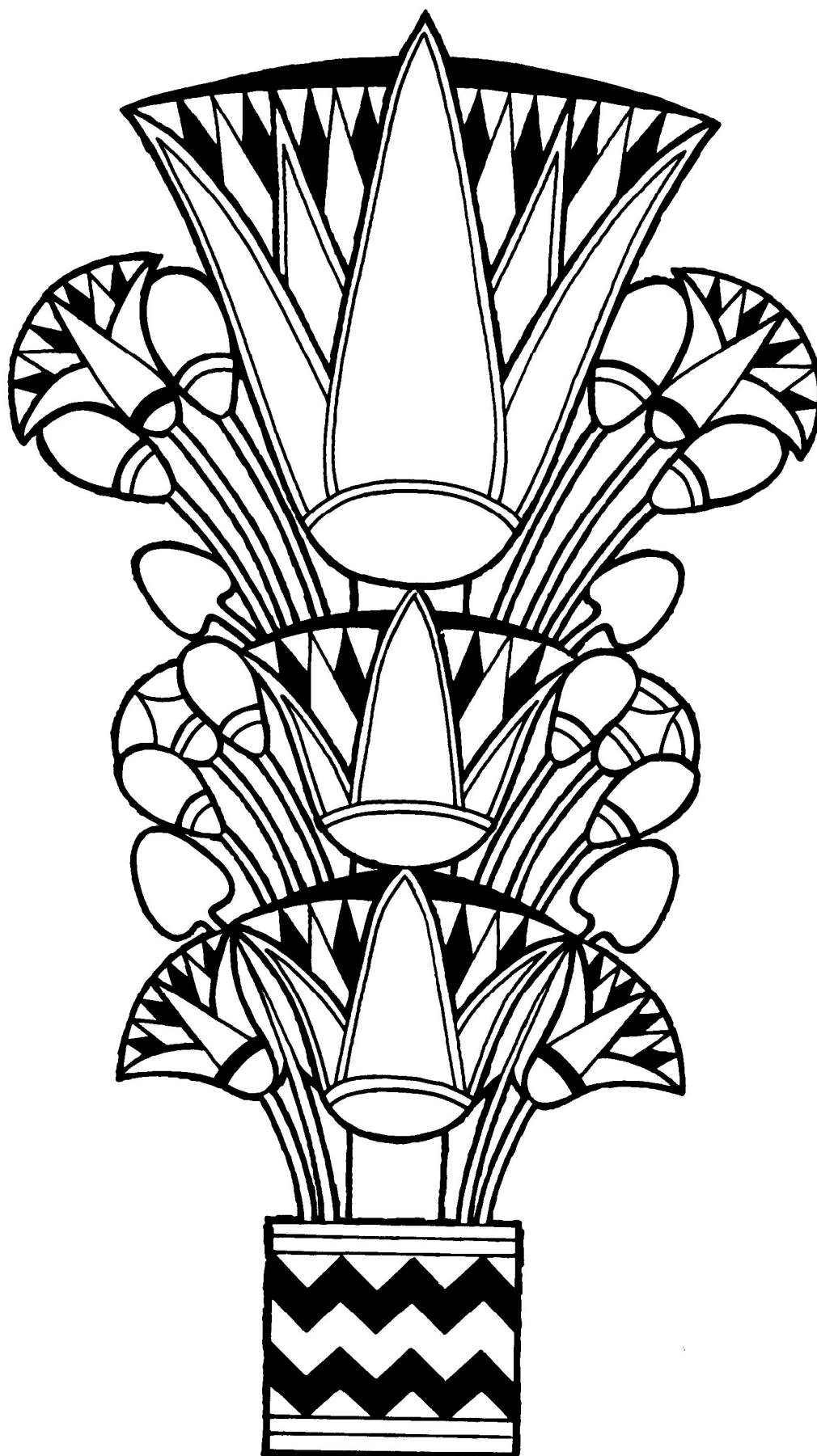
18. Hunting scene with Nakht and family. Mural from tomb of Nakht.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



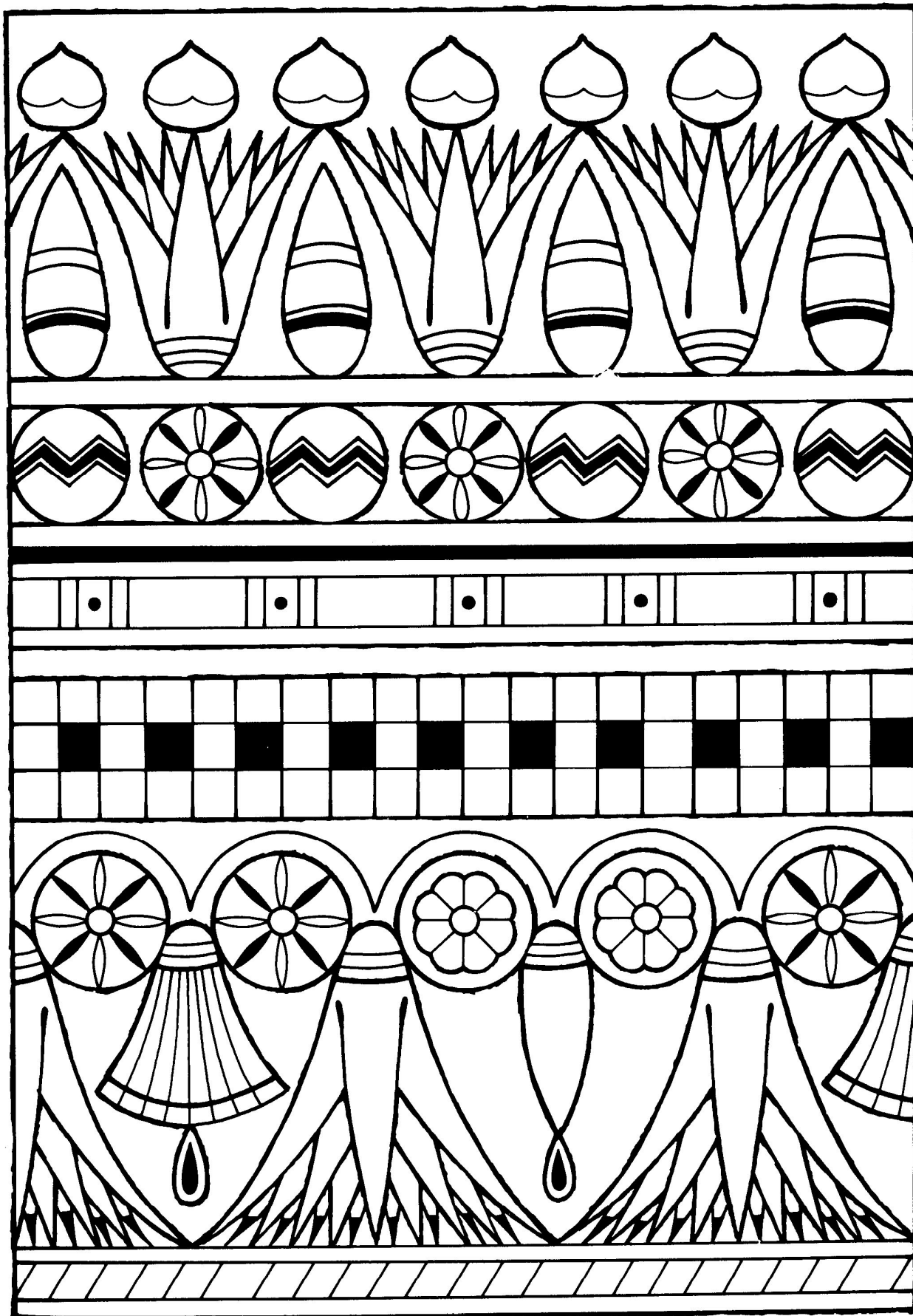
19. Blind harp player. Mural from tomb of Ramses III. Thebes. XXth Dynasty.



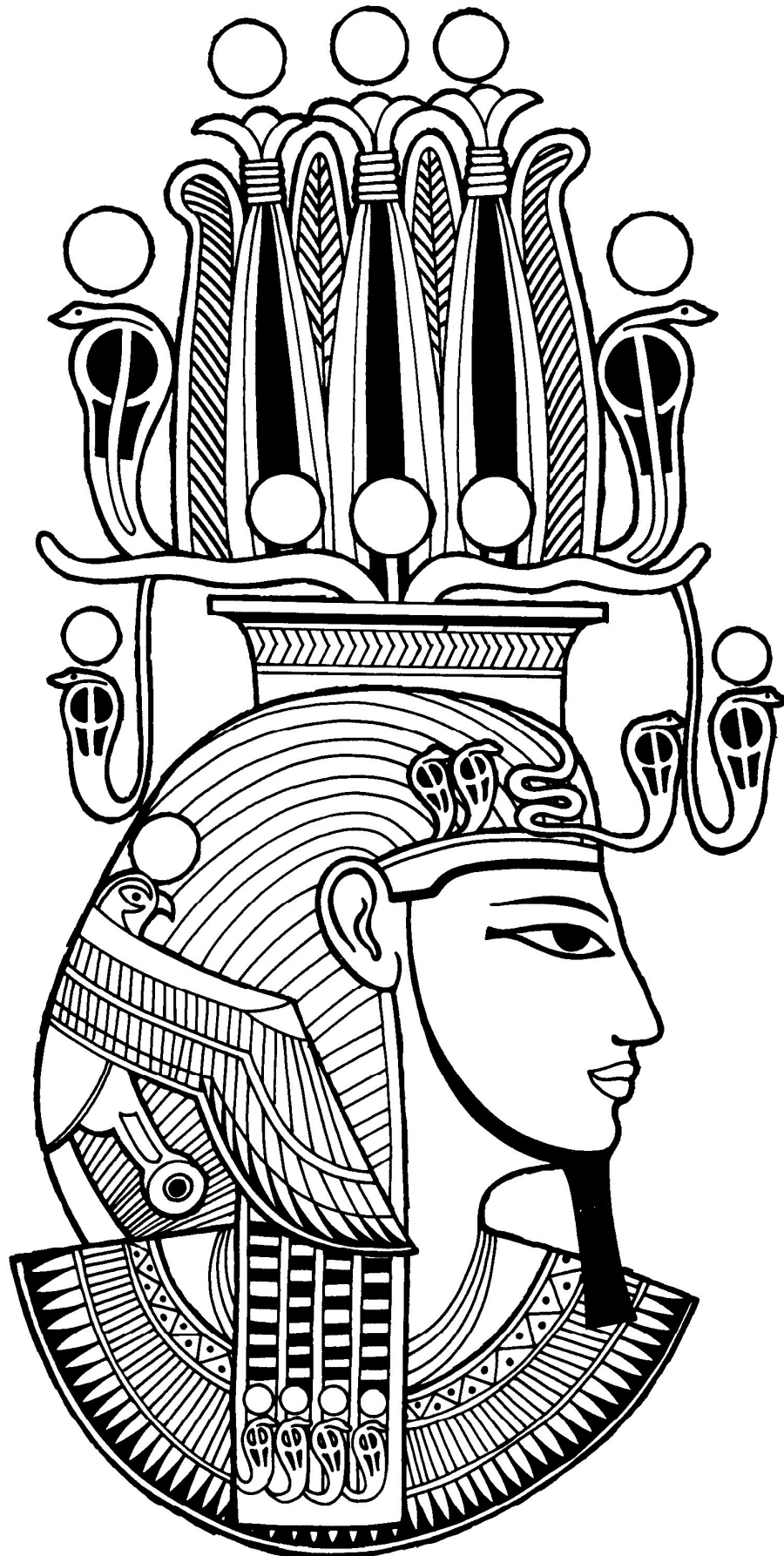
20. Anhurkhaw facing the phoenix of Heliopolis. Mural from tomb of Anhurkhaw. Thebes. XXth Dynasty.



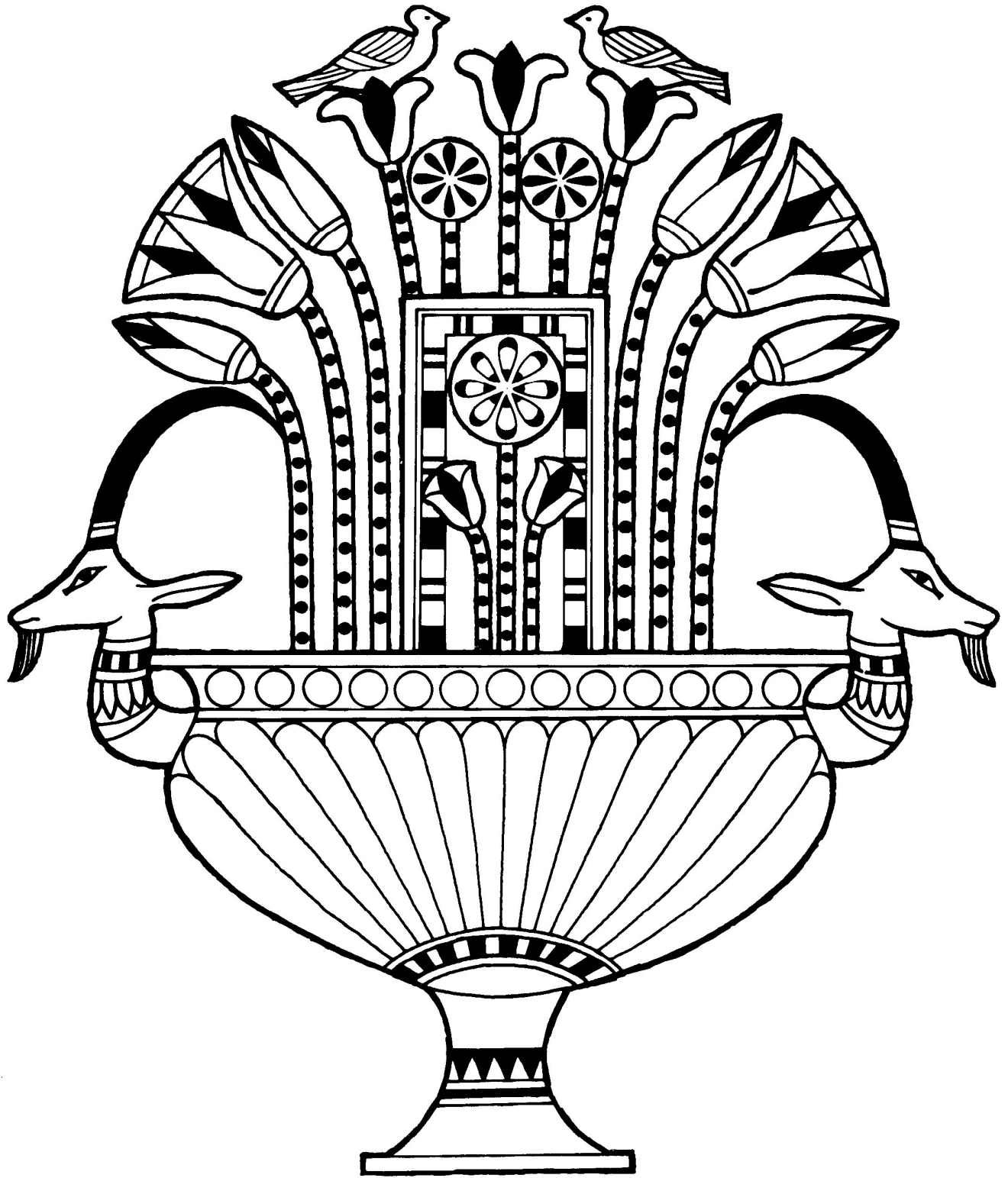
21. Lotus- and papyrus-decorated hand mirror. XVIIIth Dynasty.



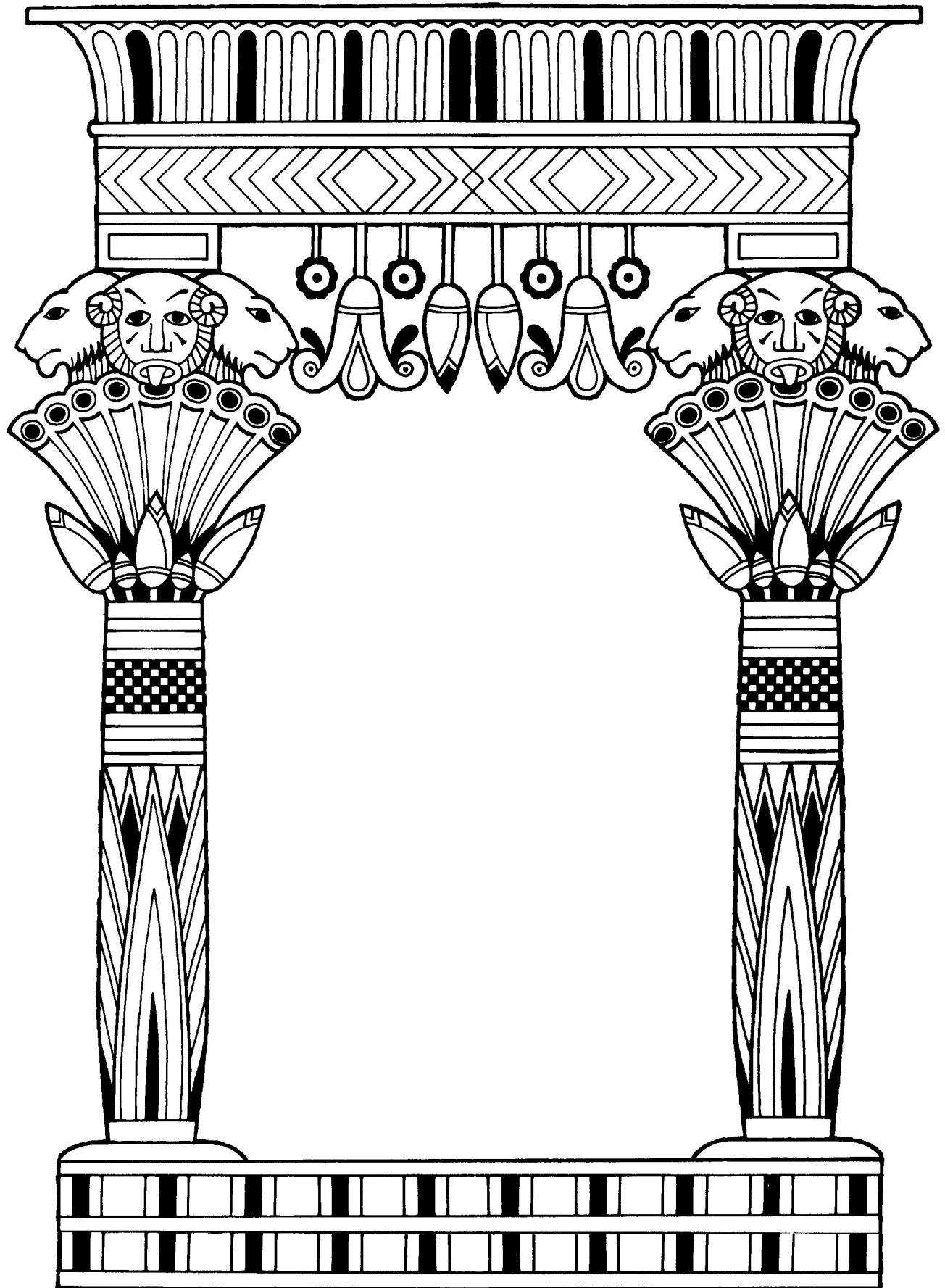
22. Lotus and papyrus flowers. Painted tomb ceiling. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



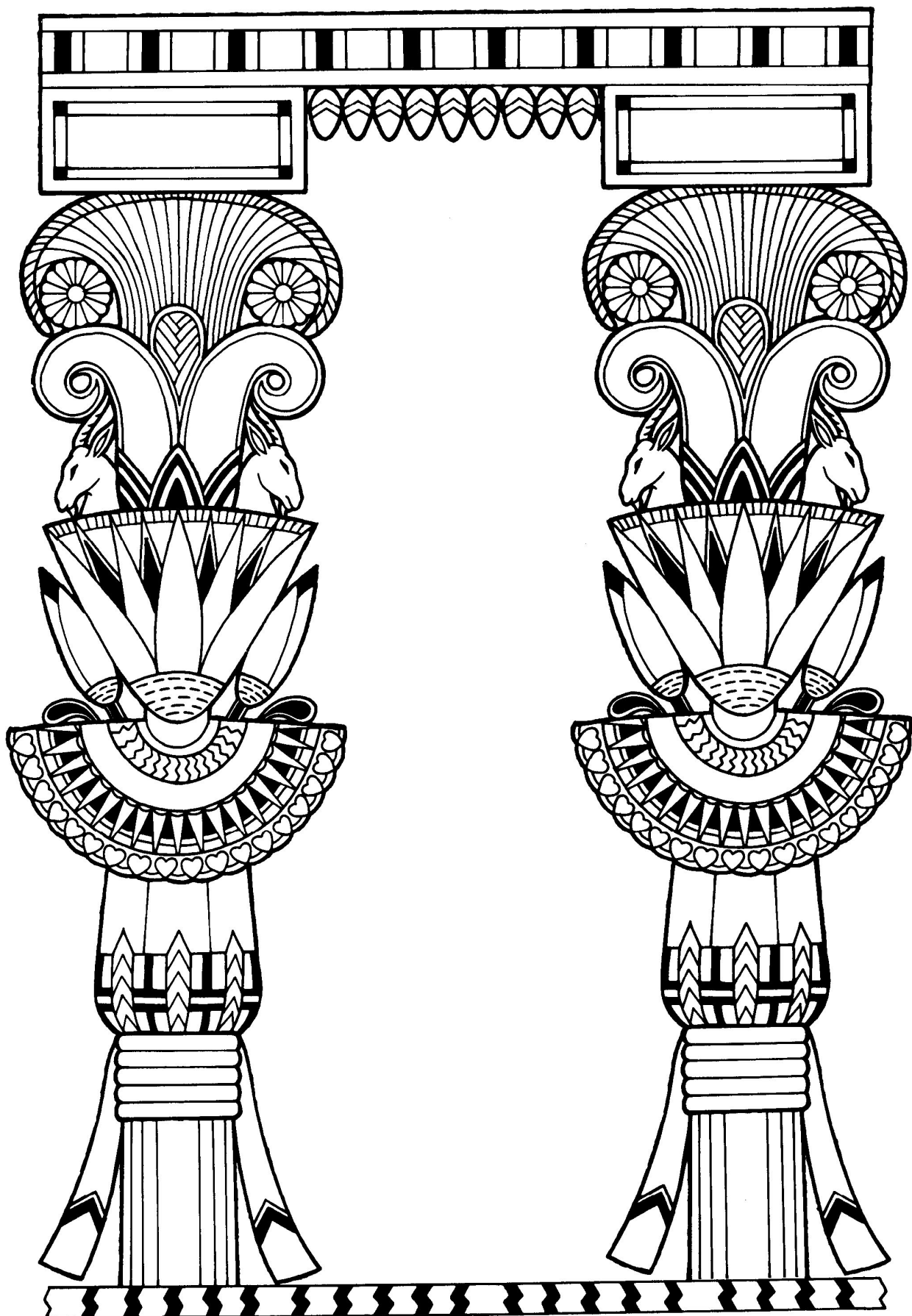
23. Head of Ramses III. Painted bas-relief from his tomb. Thebes. XXth Dynasty.



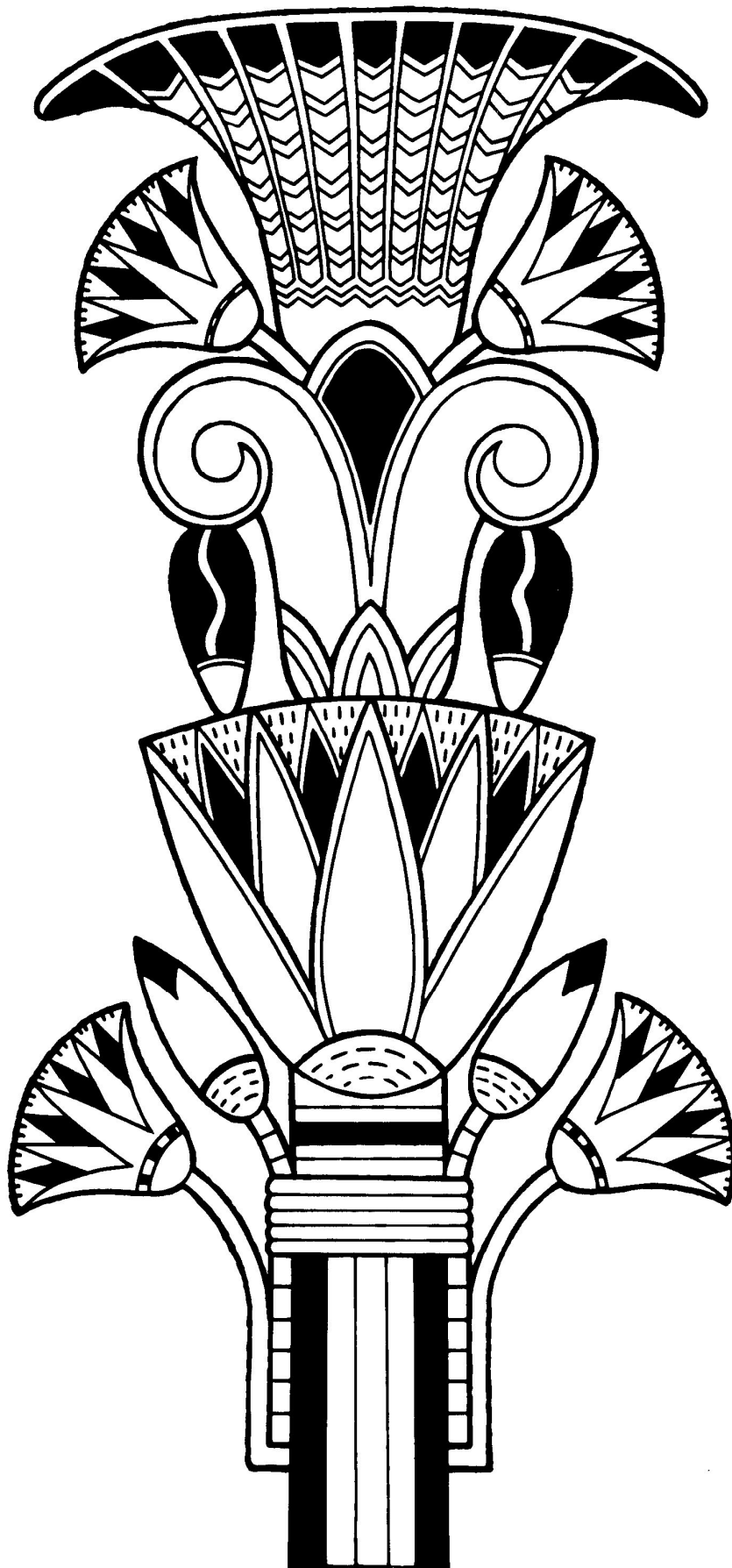
24. Enameled gold bowl with ibex heads, birds and lotuses. XXth Dynasty.



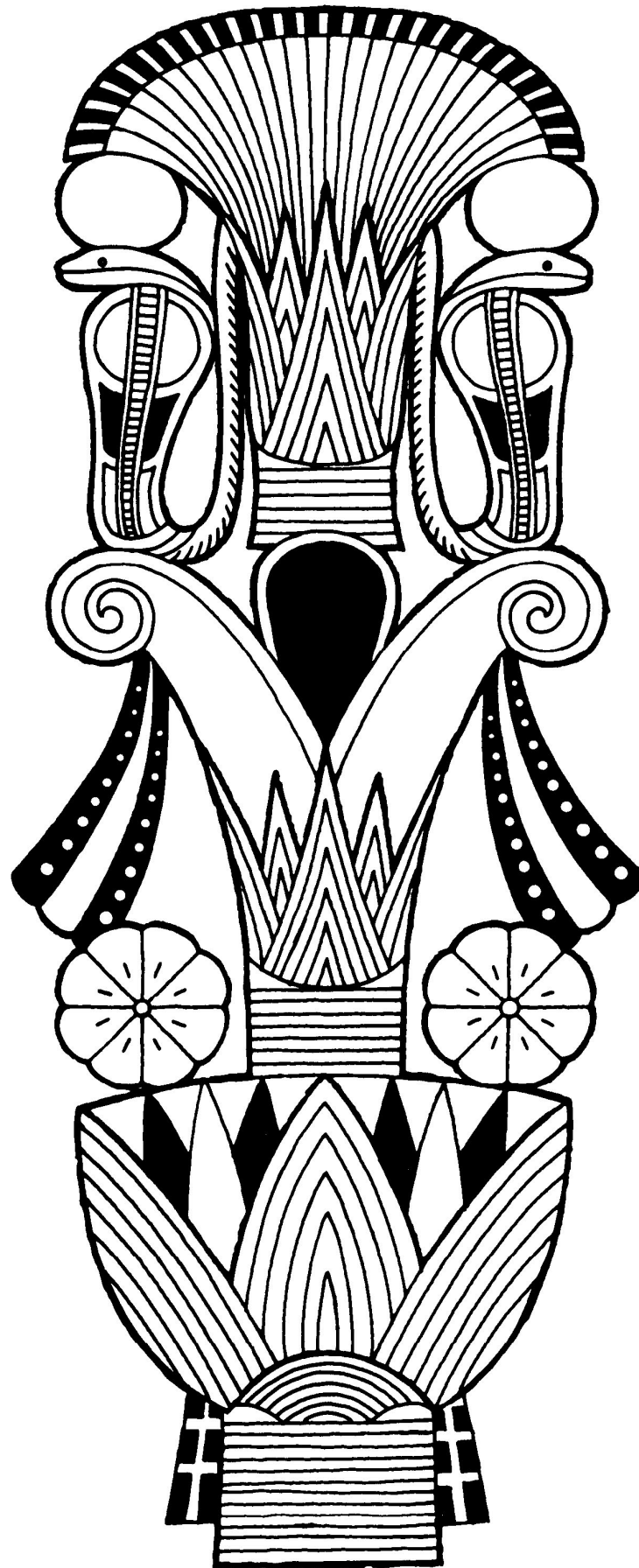
25. Rams and lotuses on carved and painted wood column from temple.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



26. Ibexes and lotuses on carved and painted wood column from temple.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



27. Lotus and papyrus flowers on carved and painted wood column from temple, Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



28. Sun-cobras and flowers on carved and painted wood column from temple, Thebes, XVIIIth Dynasty.



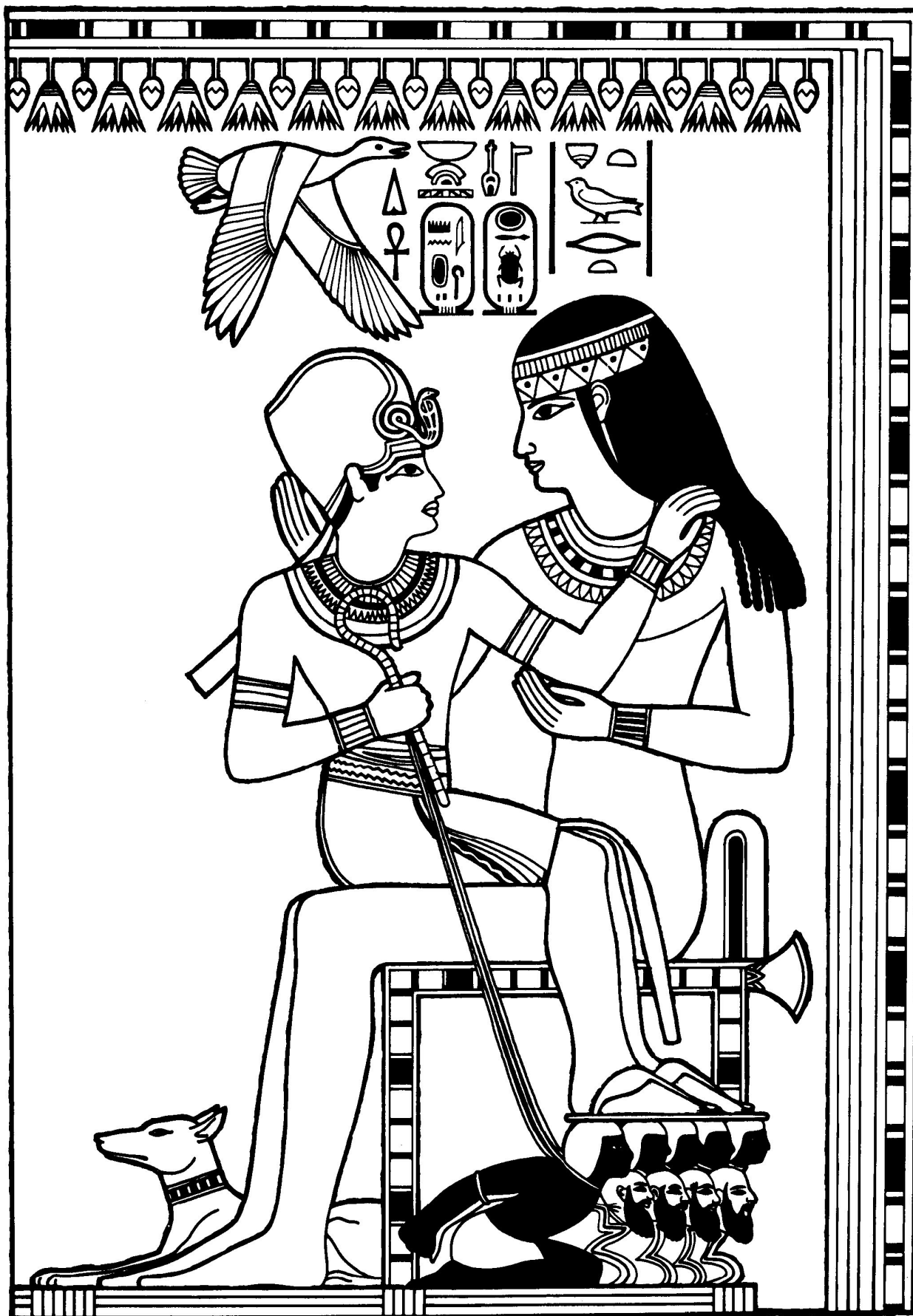
29. Woman bringing offering of ducks. Painted bas-relief from tomb.
Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



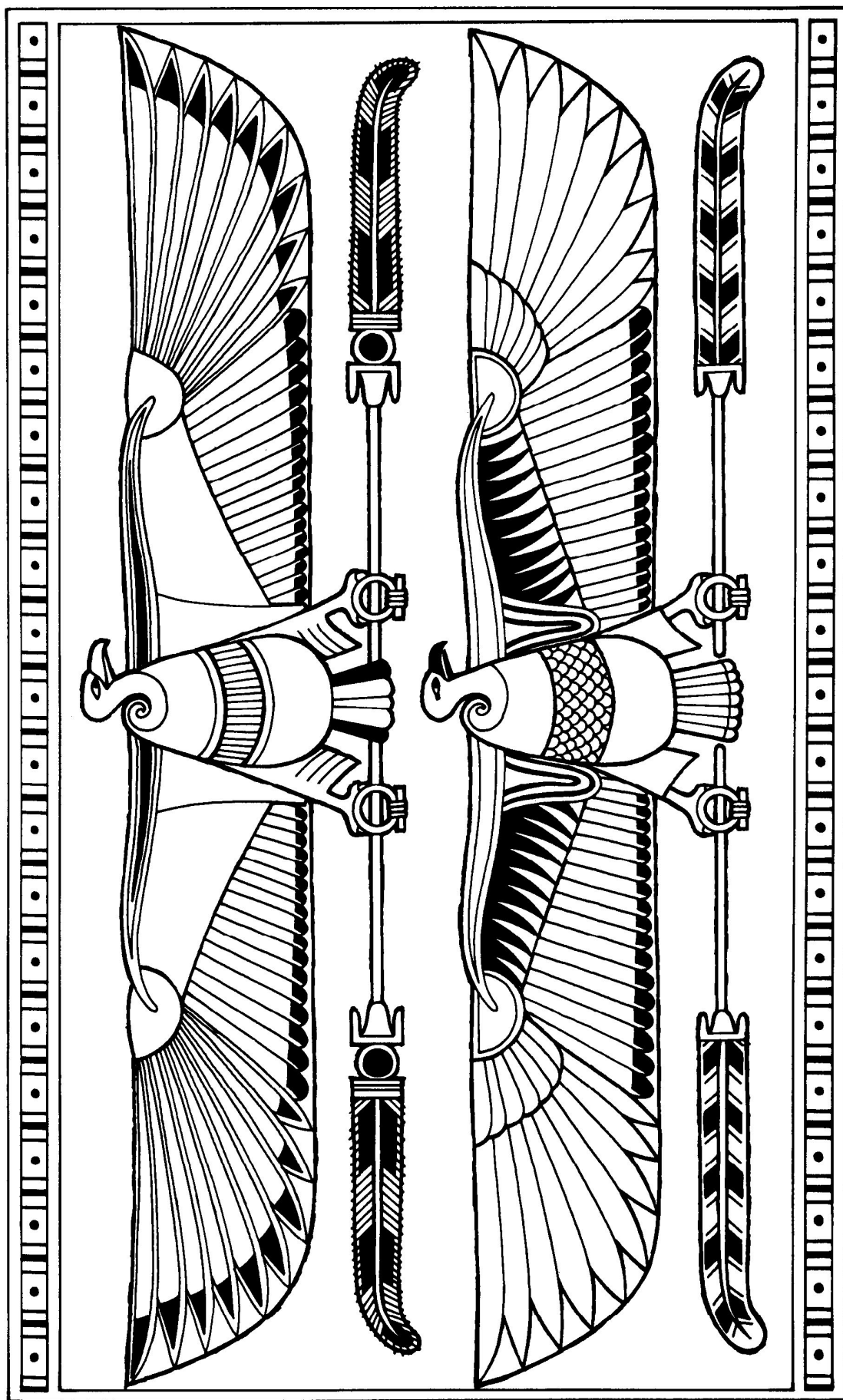
30. Woman bringing offering of bread and fowl. Painted bas-relief from tomb. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



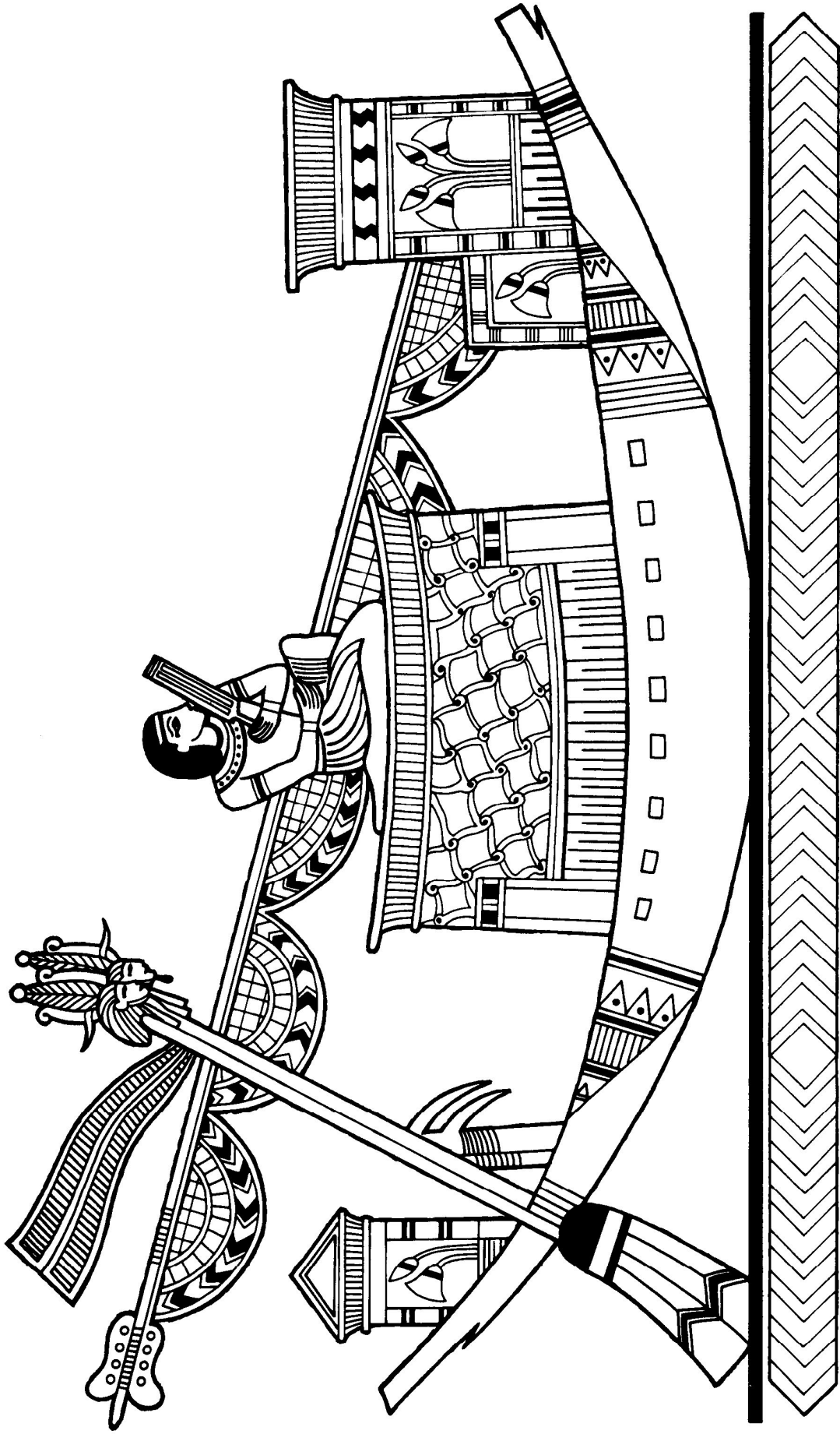
31. Hapi bringing offering of geese. Painted bas-relief from tomb. Thebes.
XVIIIth Dynasty.



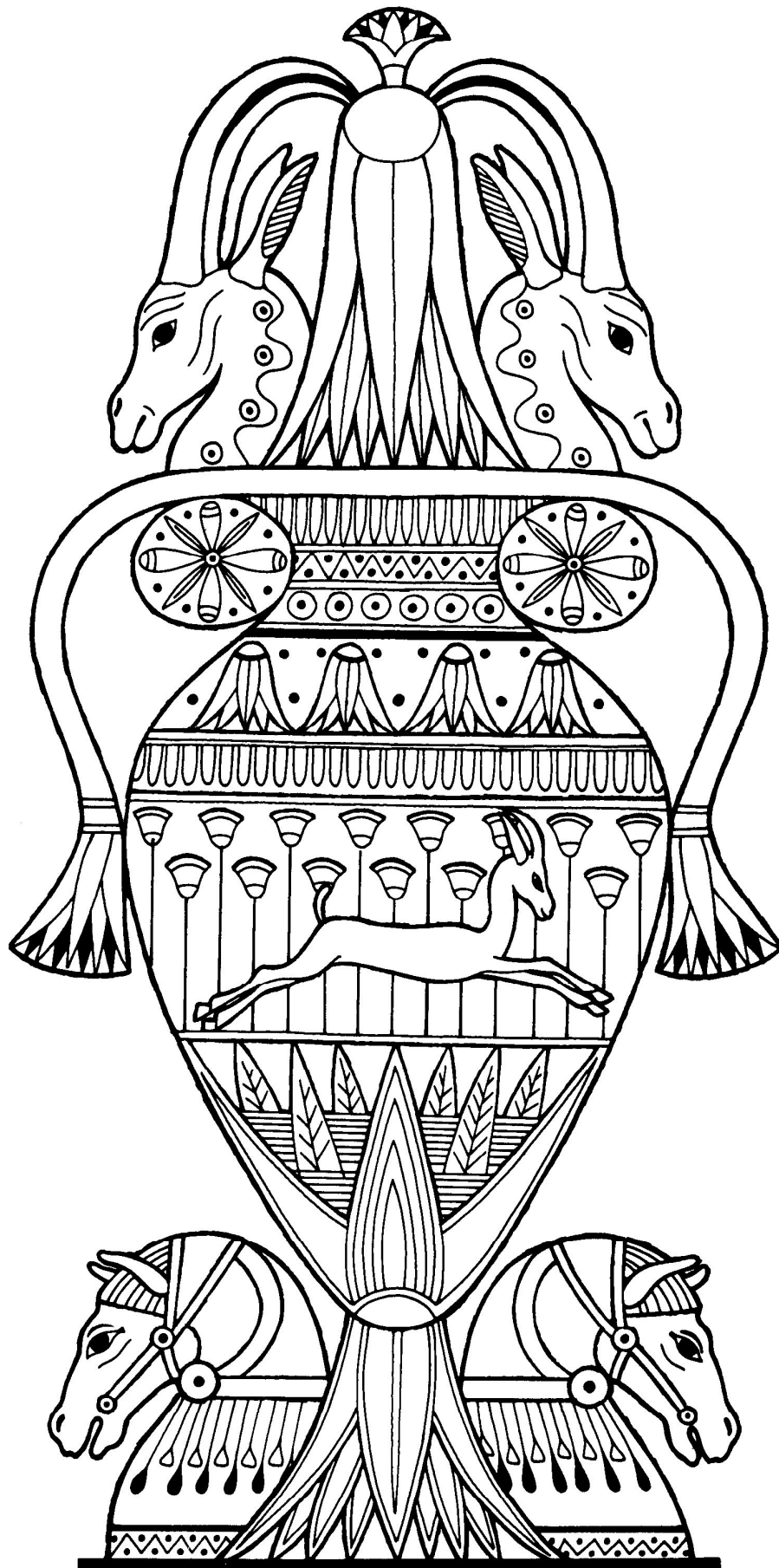
32. Amenhotep II with his nursemaid. Mural from tomb of Qenamun. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



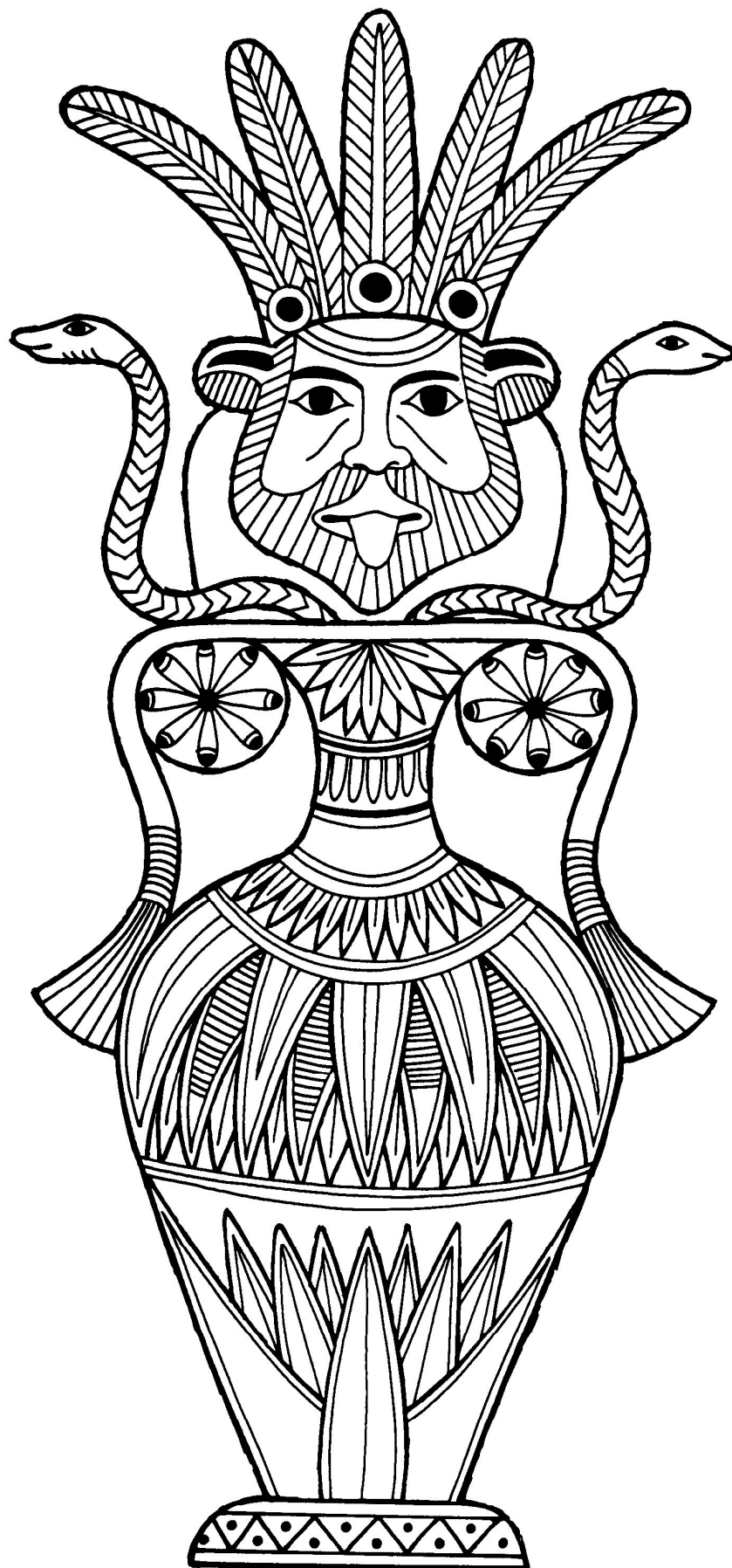
33. Nekhbet, the vulture-goddess, holding symbols of eternity. Painted tomb ceiling. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



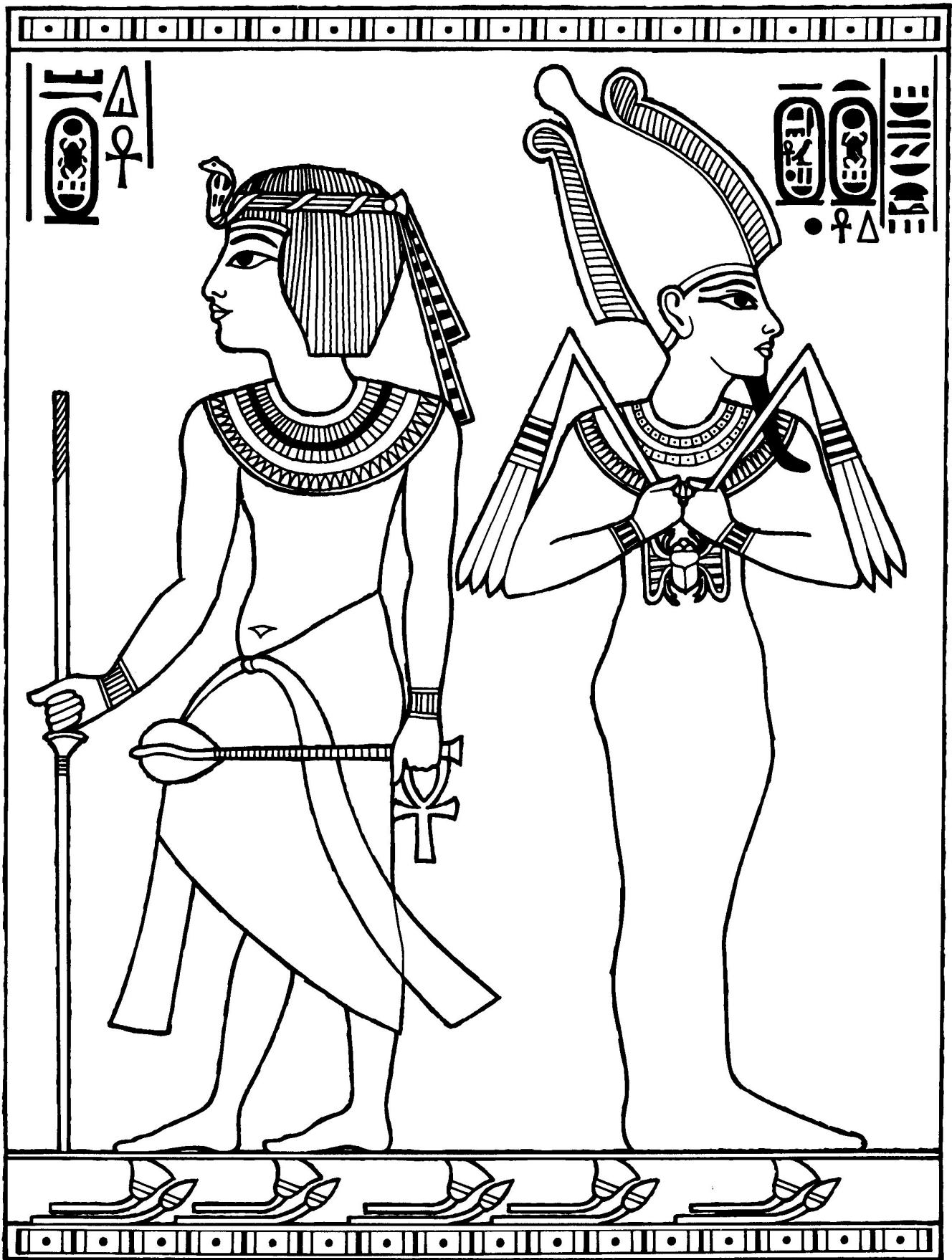
34. Boat. Painted bas-relief from tomb. Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.



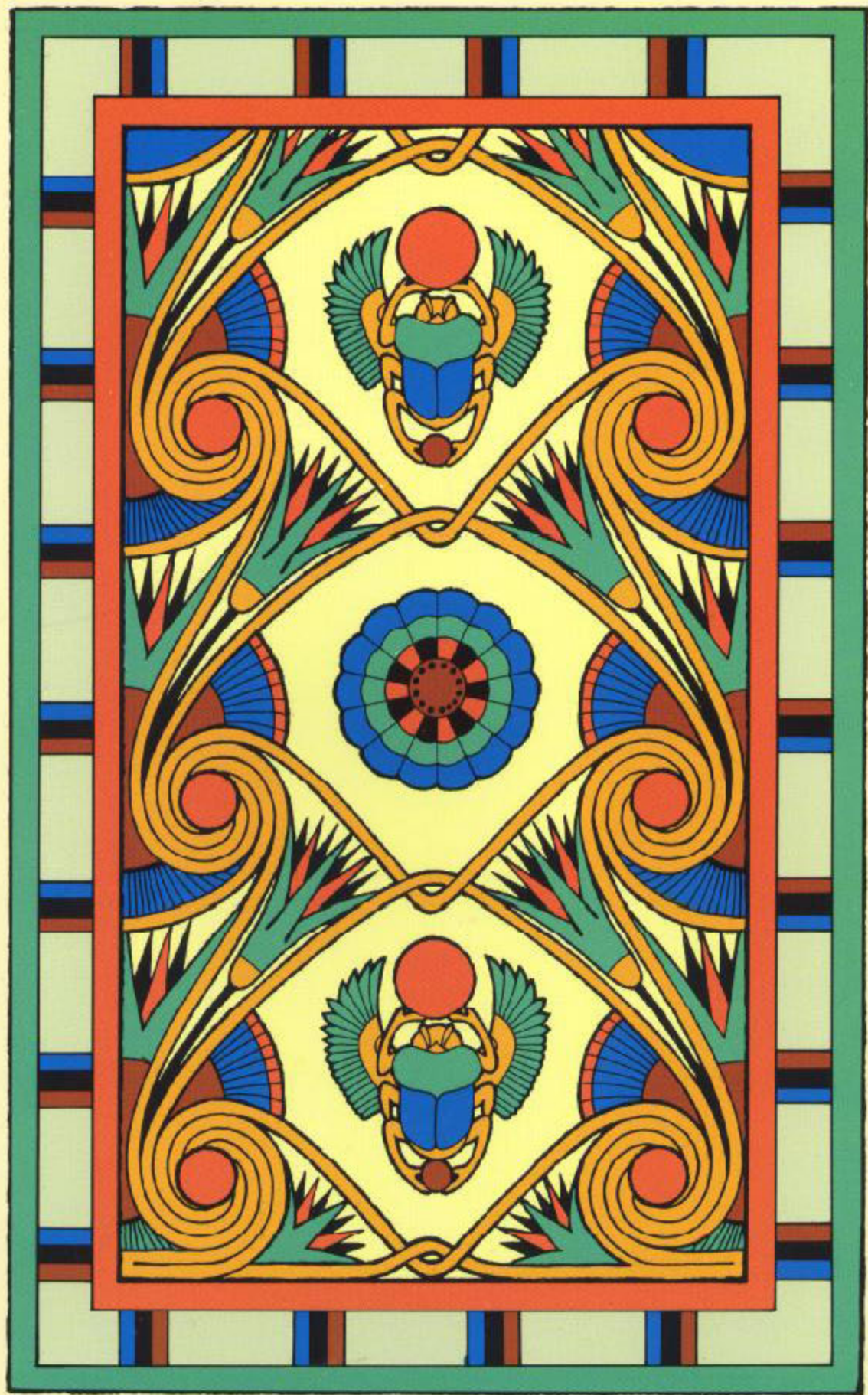
35. Enameled gold vase with ibex and horse heads. XXth Dynasty.

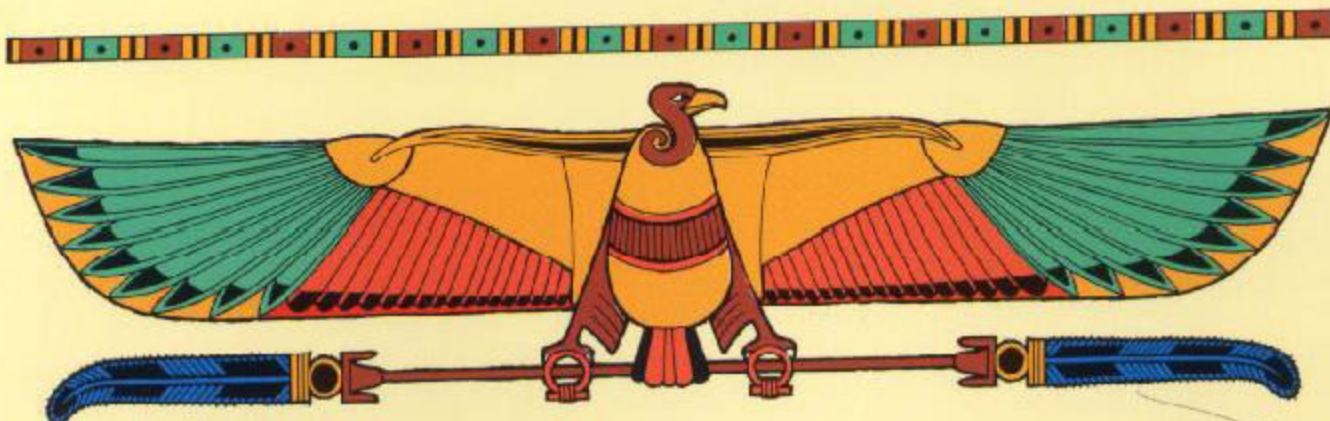


36. Enameled gold vase with barbarian's head and snakes. XXth Dynasty.



37. Tutankhamun in life (left) and as mummified Osiris (right). Mural from tomb of Tutankhamun, Thebes. XVIIIth Dynasty.





ED SIBBETT, JR. Ancient Egyptian Design COLORING BOOK

Gold glints from the tomb of Tutankhamen—gold and the thousand shades of the Nile lotus. Here in 39 authentic pictures are designs taken from Tut's tomb and other shrines at Thebes, from the 18th–20th Dynasties (c. 1567–1085 B.C.). As rendered by noted designer Ed Sibbett, Jr., they can be colored in the manner of the Egyptian painters (see covers) or any way your imagination suggests. Some of these motifs, taken from tomb ceilings, murals, wood sculpture, vases, and papyrus paintings, have been featured in the traveling Tutankhamen exhibit. Motifs include: the winged Isis, Osiris, Buto the Cobra-goddess, various Pharaohs, scarabs, and animal deities; scenes of daily life (hunting, boating, banqueting, masters and servants), and decorative ornament—lotus, ibis, falcon, lion, snake, barbarian. Identifying captions with historical information accompany each drawing, and a brief introduction and glossary of gods complete this coloring book, a fine source of ancient Egyptian pictorial design, and a pleasure to color in any medium.

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